



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-213  
Friday  
2 November 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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2 November 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Cameroon

### \* Biya Commitment to Multiparty Rule Questioned

91AF0055B Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE  
in French Aug 90 pp 98, 100

[Article by Celestin Monga: "Too Long A Wait"]

[Text]

Against a backdrop of unprecedented economic, political, and social crisis, the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonians People (RDPC) held its first ordinary congress from 28 to 30 June. The proceedings, presided over by Paul Biya who is both head of state and head of the party, were supposed to provide answers to the many questions being asked by Cameroonians—questions about the balance of forces within the RDPC, the country's move toward democracy, and the future.

It was in 1985 that Paul Biya "transformed" the Cameroon National Union (UNC), inherited from his predecessor Ahmadou Ahidjo, into the RDPC in a novel legal operation not anticipated in the law books. It enabled him to return the 120 UNC deputies to the National Assembly and to re-form the central committee and the political bureau completely to his own liking. Thus, the RDPC, like its predecessor, has remained the sole political party, much to the despair of the opposition.

Over the years, the stringency of the measures contained in the structural adjustment program eroded the foundations of the party's stability. Strikes, social tensions, and demands brought all counts of discontent into focus. The Cameroonians were demanding more freedom and a change of policies.

The RDPC consistently reacted to these disturbances with a show of firmness. Even to the point of confusing itself with the state, the RDPC demanded that every attempt at public expression not emanating from within party circles be severely repressed. The demand was often carried out. Social protest reached its climax with the march organized in Bamenda on 26 May by the Social Democratic Front (SDF), a party that had duly but unsuccessfully submitted an application for legal recognition to the Mezam prefecture.

### For the Ideal To Become Reality

That was where things stood when the barons of the RDPC began preparing their party congress. The dynamic world political context (with the creation of multiparty systems in Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Zaire) and declarations by certain funding providers [that are] conditioning future financial aid on democratization, made it legitimate to hope that the RDPC's national president would announce to his comrades that competition was coming.

Aware of the stakes, Paul Biya had revealed nothing as he prepared for the congress. While he usually spends time away in the countryside with his political strategist, Francois Sengat Kuo, this time he simply asked him to write up a draft report on general policy, a briefing, and a few proposals. Immediately as the congress got under way, the president caught the party bosses looking the other way by stating, "We are not so far from our ideals of democracy and freedom, but we must continue to forge ahead and turn what is now an ideal into a reality. In that spirit we have freed a large number of those who were involved in the events of 6 April 1984 [a military coup attempt]. And in the near future, we will take another step in the direction of even greater democracy: Freedom of the press will be reinforced; the law on associations will be completely rewritten in more liberal terms; the emergency powers legislation will be abolished; a human rights commission will be formed; restrictions on Cameroonians' freedom to travel will be lifted; and a deregulation plan has already been worked out to liberalize the country's economic and social activities."

As for a multiparty system, Biya did not explicitly address the issue. He merely mentioned it in two brief sentences likely to raise hopes: "Other schools of thought exist and they will have to be reckoned with, resisted, or integrated. It is true that our party is strong, but it must prepare itself as of now to face the possibility of competition. Therefore, prepare yourselves for it by defending your ideals of peace, liberty, and tolerance."

Immediately the next day, the official press announced that the following would soon be abolished: exit visas for Cameroonian nationals, censorship, prior ministerial authorization in order to launch a newspaper, and the 1962 order punishing subversion. A month later, the president's speech had yet to be followed by concrete action. Worry set in among the government's opponents. When would these decisions actually take effect? Or were they merely vague promises designed to calm the latent anger of Cameroon's forgotten people? Those questions, and many others, are still being asked in Cameroon as well as abroad.

Whatever Biya's real intentions are, it is plain that he will have used the congress to take permanent control over the party. For example, by deciding to double the number of seats on the central committee, he has weakened the prestige and authority of the party bosses, imposing himself now more than ever as the only recourse.

### Few New Faces

Moreover, numerous figures, thought to be secure in their positions, have been ousted from the political bureau and the central committee: Jean-Marcel Mengueme and Denis Ekani (former ministers of territorial administration and of the police), and Noucti Tchokwago and Maurice Kamgaing (two once all-powerful businessmen now on the wane). Francois Sengat Kuo

remains in the political bureau but has lost the political secretariat that was, in fact, replaced by a general secretariat of the central committee. This new body has been entrusted to Ebenezer Njoh Mouelle who has called in three fellow teachers to form his staff. This means that Joseph Charles Doumba is no longer organization secretary, although he remains a member of the political bureau, just as Pierre Tchanque, former commissioner in charge of conflicts, remains on the central committee. On the other hand, Sadou Hayatou has lost both the information and propaganda secretariat and his place in the political bureau. However, he and Ibrahim Mbombo Njoya, the other government member dropped from the political bureau, have both been given seats on the central committee.

But the most resounding fall from power belongs to Georges Ngango. The former economics professor turned politician, who declared his intention in 1985 to change the party from within, proved over the years to be a staunch defender of the status quo. Georges Ngango will have managed the feat of uniting most of his political friends and a portion of Cameroon's intellectuals in opposition to himself. Minister of information, then of education, he was swept out of the government last year. Appointed secretary for ideology in the RDPC several months later, he has now been cast out of the central committee. This is no doubt the end of his alliance with Biya.

Despite all that, the congress has not really allowed new figures to emerge. Within the RDPC, accession to leadership posts is based on the democratic centralism model, "adapted to the tropics." The central committee is theoretically elected by congress participants who are themselves chosen by local committees. In reality, the president selects the central committee members and they are "elected" by acclamation at the congress. In principle, this system allows those in power to remain sheltered from unpleasant surprises. But that did not prevent the rise of Jean-Jacques Ekindi, the noisy president of the RDPC's Wouri branch (Douala). Not only does he become an ex officio member of the central committee, but he also pulled off the feat of co-opting the industrialist Nguewa Omer and the deputy Gregoire Owona, his political friends from Douala. His sudden entry into a club whose leading lights did not want his presence has caused surprise.

### The Rise of Traditional Chiefs

Ekindi has never made a secret of his ambitions. After trying his hand at business without any real success, the Polytechnic School graduate decided to make his career in politics. His way was made easier by the lack of interest in politics among notables of the littoral (his own region) and by an electoral system that establishes ethnic quotas for each vacancy and in effect, reserves the presidency of the local RDPC branch to a native.

### Liberalization Promising Chaos

That "success" (which some considered a usurpation) earned him the enmity of the governor of the region and of Francois Sengat Kuo as well as a few others. Biya has apparently decided to make him one of his lieutenants with a view to pluralism. Jean-Jacques Ekindi will probably soon hold important administrative responsibilities in Douala. Certain signs that appeared at the congress are clear indicators of Paul Biya's intention to turn the RDPC into a powerful governing and mass-mobilization tool. First, the chief executive accepted another term at the helm of the party and had new measures adopted placing all of Cameroon's traditional chiefs—the Bandjoun chief, the Bamoun sultan and the lamibe [Fulani chiefs] in the north—in positions of importance. In this redealing of the cards, the country's leading businessmen were given more than their share: Victor Fosto, Samuel Kondo, James Onobiono, Levis Koloko.... Another important sign is the entry of the three great agitators of crowds—Francoise Foning, Joseph Fofe, and Jean-Jacques Ekindi—into the central committee. That erases any doubt: The aim of the party and of its leader is to hold on to power. It remains to be seen whether this safety mechanism alone will suffice to protect the president in a multiparty environment.

Although he has not clearly announced a timetable for what can be considered his democratic intentions, Paul Biya will no doubt be forced to authorize a multiparty system fairly soon. His speech of 28 June suggested as much. However, long-time opposition members fear that only a handful of opposition parties, carefully controlled by the power structure, will be granted legal status initially. Conservatives resistant to change still wield considerable weight and the Army, like the security forces, do not look favorably on this "liberalization that promises chaos." Not wanting to alienate either side, Cameroon's president will probably try to make both sides happy by taking the path of a "Zairian-style" multiparty system. Would such a system immediately result in a change of party in government? The necessary conditions are far from being in place: No organization has the financial means to set up a national framework and the material and administrative conditions (neutrality of departmental prefects and of the public media, an independent judiciary) are lacking. Whatever the case, an opening-up would at least provide freedom of the press, which is indispensable to the awakening of a collective awareness, the sine qua non of democracy.

Things should change rapidly for the government's opponents in exile. If the process set in motion by Biya encounters no obstacles (if the Army agrees to play along), amnesty will be granted to the intellectuals of the uncompromising opposition—Mongo Beti, Jean-Michel Tekam, Abel Eyinga, Ndeh Ntumazah, Woungly Mas-saga, Simeon Kuissu, Kapet de Bana. For prisoners of conscience, it is probably just a matter of days now, since Cameroon's president clearly committed himself to freeing them in an interview given on Radio Monte Carlo on 21 July.

### Opposition Members Vying for a Mandate

They will still have to overcome their internal disagreements that run deep. Ironically, the only one truly well known to Cameroonian young people is the writer Mongo Beti. An exile in France for the past 31 years, he is present in the hearts of the young thanks to his works, which are now available in local bookstores.

Regardless of how much change occurs, the English-speaking population (20 percent of the total) will have to be reckoned with. It is calling for even greater democratic reforms. Demanding its cultural specificity as national community in its own right, the English-speaking region has recently spawned several recognized leaders such as Albert Mukong (who is no stranger to Cameroon's political prisons) and John Fru Ndi, the president of Social Democratic Front. This renewed awareness has caused irritation and concern in Yaounde and yet the basic terms of the problem are simple: The vast majority of English-speaking Cameroonians are not in favor of rejoining Nigeria or of seceding. They want only to have their demands taken into account in the drafting of national development strategy and in the creation of social and economic infrastructure.

Not counting the SDF (which openly pursues its activities ignoring the bans), some ten political organizations representing a variety of perspectives are in the process of being created at present. There are also very strong stirrings abroad where the best-known opposition members are to be found. At a convention initiated by Jean-Michel Tekam, leader of the Cameroonian Democratic Front (FDC); and by Mongo Beti, a member of the coordinating committee for a multiparty system in Cameroon; the principal opposition movements in exile met in Paris on 24 June to draft a common platform that would be valid for a limited time, pending a national conference. The main points of discussion related to personal safety, the financing of parties, and France's role in a possible conference; the exiled opposition does not want the Elysee [the French president's office] pulling strings in Yaounde....

### UPC Strategy a Mystery

The primary unknown in the process of reaching a consensus abroad is the weight of the Union of Cameroonian Peoples (UPC), whose current strategy is difficult to discern.

Formed in 1948, the UPC played an essential role in fighting for Cameroon's liberation. After murky maneuvering shut the UPC out of power at the time of independence, its leaders had to go underground or into exile. It is true that the moral legacy of Ruben Um Nyobe, Felix-Roland Moumie, Ernest Ouandie, and Abel Kingue remains legendary, if not of mythic proportion, in the eyes of a large fringe of the young population. But today's UPC members are divided by serious historic dissensions. They make up several rival groups, each claiming legitimacy as the movement's heir in a war of incendiary leaflets and pamphlets and defamatory

articles published in different periodicals. The branch in London is headed by Ndeh Ntumazah; Woungly Masaga heads the French branch; and now there is another branch headed by Theodore Mayi Matip, former national secretary of the UPC who has laid down his arms and rallied to the government in Yaounde, but never misses an opportunity to reiterate that he is the sole bearer of the historic legitimacy and testament of Um Nyobe.... In short, in each case there is a score to be settled one day.

## Central African Republic

### Government Asks Striking Teachers To Resume Work

AB0111221690 Bangui Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Yesterday the government called on teachers to resume work and end their two-week strike. They were also invited to begin negotiations with the government in a spirit of openness and understanding. In a statement made yesterday by Edouard Franck, minister of state at the Presidency in charge of coordination of the proceedings of the cabinet and relations with Parliament, recalled the fundamental principles governing rights to strike in the world.

[Begin Franck recording] I do not know if Central African workers have particular ways and rules that are different than those universally recognized. I am sorry to observe that a minimum number of rules on which the actions of trade unions are based throughout the world, rules that are recognized by international labor organizations, not only are not accepted but are not observed by our trade unions and are not explained by trade union leaders. I do not think this can be described as a youthful error. [passage omitted]

I appeal to the sense of responsibility and patriotism of everyone. That is why I am appealing to the teachers in the capital to end their strike and start negotiations in a spirit of openness and reconciliation with the government as his excellency, the president of the Republic and head of state, suggested a few days ago, bearing in mind ordinance number 81006 of 28 May 1981. I am asking all other civil servants and state employees to show a sense of responsibility and patriotism and to get themselves represented at the general negotiations which the head of state has asked the government to begin with its social partners. [end recording]

## Chad

### Minister Says Agricultural Situation 'Catastrophic'

AB0111132690 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] The agricultural situation is catastrophic throughout the entire national territory this year. Poor

rainfall figures and the presence of pests in the fields are the main causes of this situation. The alarm bell has already been sounded by Foreign Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar at the 45th session of the UN General Assembly. Today, Agriculture Minister Gouara Lassou takes stock of the 1990-1991 season.

[Begin Lassou recording] The prefectures of Bassa, Biltine, Central and Northern Ouaddai, Northern Hidjerat, and Northern Chari-Baguirmi were the most severely affected. Locust devastations this year were less than in 1989. Nevertheless, the locusts have caused serious damages. Out of 169,000 hectares that were infected, only 75,000 hectares were sprayed. In the Sudan area, caterpillars and snails were spotted while blister-flies and grain-eating birds have also caused a lot of damage in the Sahel area.

The water situation was also not good. The water levels of rivers and lakes were lower than in 1989. This has reduced the size of arable land at Berbere and has led to a considerable reduction in grain production in our country. In view of the grain needs of the people, which totals 808,009 tonnes, and the total available production capacity of only 608,000 tonnes, there is a shortage of about 200,000 tonnes of grains which must be offset. The drought is mostly felt in the east of the country, and most cruelly in the Sudan where more than 2 million Chadians are living. Already, one notices the displacement of the people of this country toward Chad, without counting our fellow countrymen of other regions who continue to return to their country.

If we should take into account this latest factor, the grains deficit would be put at 250,000 tonnes for the 1990-1991 season. These figures confirm the solemn declaration already made by the minister of foreign affairs at the UN General Assembly. His statement there served as an alarm to the international community and to friendly countries. [end recording]

## Congo

### University Students Embark on 'Unlimited Strike'

AB0111131890 Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT  
31 Oct 90

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 Oct (AFP)—Students at the University of Brazzaville have, beginning today, decided to embark on an unlimited strike at the request of their federation to back their demand for an increase in their stipends, it was learned in the Congolese capital. This follows a breakdown in negotiations between student representatives and officials of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education. The students are demanding a 100 percent increase in their stipends, which is 30,000 CFA francs for bachelors degree students and 45,000 francs for masters degree students. According to the official Congolese radio, if the government were to

accept this demand, it would have to spend 7 billion CFA francs every month on the payment of students stipends.

The students are also demanding a change in the name of the university which presently bears the name of the former Congolese head of state, Marien Ngouabi, who was assassinated on 18 March 1977. They are demanding the removal of their federation from the control of the Union of Congolese Socialist Youths (UJSC), which is in turn controlled by the ruling Congolese Labor Party. Finally, the students are demanding that teachers, who do not hold doctorate degrees, should be removed from the university teaching staff.

## Equatorial Guinea

### Opposition Leader States Conditions for Return

AB0111125690 Paris AFP in French 1922 GMT  
31 Oct 90

[Text] Libreville, 31 Oct (AFP)—Mr. Antonio Sibacha, secretary general of the Union for Democracy and Social Development (UDDS, opposed to the Malabo regime), has stated certain "preconditions" for responding to President Teodoro Obiang Nguema's invitation to go to Malabo to "exchange ideas and opinions" on the country's future, a communique issued in Libreville today announced. These preconditions concern Mr. Sibacha's security during his stay in Equatorial Guinea and authorization to be accompanied to the talks by a "large delegation comprising members of his party and foreign observers." The UDDS has also demanded a written invitation from President Obiang Nguema (the Equatorial Guinean diplomatic mission in Gabon had hitherto conveyed this invitation to the UDDS leader) stating, "precisely, his decision to negotiate for the establishment of a multiparty system."

If these conditions are met, the UDDS could, in the course of the negotiations, demand concessions from the president on the release of political prisoners, the abolition of capital punishment, and the convening of a national conference on the future of the former Spanish colony, the communique concluded.

The UDDS, an opposition party created on 30 September 1990, is demanding from the authorities the organization of a national conference for the establishment of a multiparty system. On 12 October, during the independence anniversary festivities, President Obiang Nguema reasserted his attachment to a one-party system in his country.

## Zaire

### Rwandan Foreign Minister Meets With Mobutu

AB0111150690 Paris AFP in French 2229 GMT  
31 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 31 Oct (AFP)—Today in Gbadolite Casimir Bizimungu, Rwandan minister of foreign



affairs, briefed Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, Zairian head of state, on developments in the military situation in his country, where rebels, according to Mr. Bizimungu, "were booted out of Rwanda," the official Zaire news agency AZAP, announced. AZAP, which does not mention the possible meeting today in northern Zaire between Kigali authorities and the Rwandan rebels announced by the official Zairian radio station, added that the Rwandan minister delivered a message from the Rwandan head of state to President Mobutu, who had been designated as mediator in the Rwandan conflict. [passage omitted]

The Rwandan foreign minister, AZAP states, said in Gbadolite "that his government remains committed to the decisions reached at the quadripartite summit held last week in the same city, which is the chief town of the Equateur Province of Zaire." [passage omitted]

Mr. Bizimungu told AZAP that regular Rwandan troops have succeeded in repulsing Rwandan rebels out of the country. Mr. Bizimungu, AZAP reports, expressed the wish to see the Ugandan president act on his statement that "those who invaded Rwanda are deserters from the Ugandan Army and would be court-martialed." Now "that these rebels have been pushed back to Uganda, their point of departure, Kigali hopes the Ugandan head of state will keep his promise and put these deserters on trial."

Concerning a possible meeting between the rebels and the Rwandan authorities, Zairian official media did not give any hint tonight about such a meeting, which the same media had announced the previous day as almost certain. Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, in an address to the nation Monday, announced that it would be out of the question for him to meet the Rwandan rebels as long as they do not completely withdraw from his country.

#### \* Minister Engulu Seen As Obstacle to Democracy

91AF0069B Kinshasa ELIMA in French 25-26 Sep 90 p 9

[Article by Essolomwa Nkoy ea Linganga: "Engulu, Second Obstacle to Democracy in Zaire"]

[Text] While all the Zairian political groupings are awaiting with some apprehension, 18 October 1990 to know which of them have been approved, Mr. Engulu Baanga Mpongo Bakokele Lokonga, vice-prime minister and minister of territorial administration and decentralization, is winning fame lately through his intense political activity in favor of the People's Movement of the Revolution [MPR].

Having proclaimed himself the uncontested leader of the Mongo people in the southern part of the equator region, Mr. Engulu undertook to promise the sun and the moon, on behalf of the "president-founder of the MPR," to all its inhabitants, with whom he is increasing contacts.

He has become the convoy of traditional chiefs and former "opponents" who wish to visit the head of state, sometimes residing in Goma (North-Kivu) and sometimes in Gbadolite (equator), to obtain favors or gifts.

What is surprising in this tale is the ease with which our vice-prime minister got the job of traveling in the south of equator to distribute contracts for the maintenance of agricultural roads to big businessmen and leaders of certain political groups; he has also been handing out pharmaceutical products to hospitals in Boende, Basankusu, and Mbandaka. Mr. Engulu is neither minister of public works nor in charge of public health.

The Mongo of southern equator are all the more amazed since, during the 25 years of the Second Republic, they have watched boats and planes full of building materials and all kinds of manufactured goods pass by on their way to northern equator.

Today, they observe, with knowing shrugs, the demands of the campaign for the next presidential election explain this sudden outburst of brotherly love.

Even those who argued in favor of splitting equator into two regions during the last People's Movement of the Revolution congress, as part of the trend toward territorial break-up that hit Kivu, are for now great proponents of a "single equator."

#### The MPR's Propaganda

To ensure the success of the People's Movement of the Revolution (MPR) in the next elections (primary, legislative, and presidential), the vice-prime minister and minister of territorial administration and decentralization received permission from the head of state's to hire 300 maintenance workers for Mbandaka city over the next few days.

Priority will be given to MPR propagandists living in equator's regional seat.

#### Who Is Engulu Making a Fool Of?

As everyone knows, the equator region suffers from a pressing shortage of electrical power. Except for the city of Gbadolite, conditions in all the urban centers are like those in big villages: intermittent public lighting, distribution of electricity by fee, and, most of all, insufficient power to encourage the installation and development of large production plants.

And instead of giving precedence to such a vital sector, Vice-Prime Minister Engulu spends his time futilely. Worse, his ill-timed interventions hamper, more than they encourage, a trend toward decentralization that should leave territories lots of elbow room and the right to freely accept or reject management plans.

To each his own jurisdictional powers.

**Watch Out for Election Rigging!**

After the head of state formed the transitional government, several political groups installed abroad denounced the nomination of Mr. Engulu as vice-prime minister and minister of territorial administration and decentralization.

They saw him as a diehard member of the former party-state and a specialist in election rigging.

They point to the surprise he created when he announced, during previous elections he supervised while holding the same portfolios, a definitive turnout of 100 percent in districts where voters were still waiting in line at the polls!

It is on the strength of past experience that some opposition leaders are demanding that regional governors, subregional and zone commissioners, and community heads be replaced by neutral civil servants able to move the democratization process forward.

All of the above territorial administrators are under the jurisdiction of the head of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, in this case, Mr. Engulu.

That is why we contend—and repeat—that he is the second obstacle to democratization in Zaire.

**Big Bucks**

During the 25 years the Second Republic has existed, we have never ceased to maintain that Mobutu was an isolated man, naively exploited by the vultures who act as his collaborators.

"Undying Mobutuists" or "the most loyal of the loyal," all these men wove around the head of state what is today called an "economic-financial" mafia, of which Mobutu is prisoner. Willingly or unwillingly.

The firm grasp Mr. Engulu keeps on his position is right in step with those who accumulated colossal fortunes at the expense of the president of the Republic. It will allow him to "manage" the hundreds of millions of zaires needed for the next primary, legislative, and presidential elections.

And the resulting "profits" will go to shore up the cash funds of his 12 plantations, now on the verge of bankruptcy, which he inherited from the Zairianization of the hevea [rubber plant] company. As we write, the companies are nearly shut down and their personnel, let go, spend their time pillaging shingles from houses to survive on the proceeds of their sales.

But, the temptation being too great, our vice-prime minister has no qualms about passing himself off to the president as the leader of the Mongos. He even goes so far as to claim that the people are 100 percent behind the MPR...

That is what he says. The future will tell.

The only advice we can give the vice-prime minister is that he be truthful with himself and aware of the statements he has made on the future of Marshal Mobutu and the MPR. But also that he be aware of his own political career which, with a part of the Mongo people still trusting him, could be compromised.

In any event, the head of the transitional government, Prime Minister Lunda Bululu, could usefully remind his collaborators of their mission: to effect the transition toward a Third Republic with solid and secure foundations.

**\* Paper Urges Repairing Image on Human Rights**

91AF0069A Kinshasa ELIMA in French  
25-26 Sep 90 pp 1, 8

[ELIMA editorial: "Zaire Once Again Blacklisted by the United Nations?"]

[Text] Using his experience and contacts as a jurist emeritus, Mr. Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi, then vice-prime minister in charge of political, administrative, and social questions and minister of citizens' rights and liberties, defended the Republic of Zaire before international institutions concerned with protecting human rights.

Despite the continual human rights offenses known to have been committed by Zaire's head of government, the international institutions agreed to strike Zaire from the blacklist of countries failing to respect human rights, based on the solid arguments and multiple guarantees made by Mr. Nimy.

His success was widely reported in the press and we hope Zaire could (sic) continue moving in that direction. But, as the popular saying goes, "he who has once drunk will drink again." Zaire, a specialist in human rights violations, immediately fell back into its bad habits by flagrantly violating those rights during 1990.

The latest case was an armed and organized commando attack at the Lubumbashi Campus; its leading actors have so far not been legally prosecuted. The top man responsible for the sad incidents, Mr. Koyagialo Gbase te Gerengbo, is still lolling about in the gilded prison provided by the luxurious apartments of the OAU buildings in Kinshasa.

The second case concerns Mr. Mbula Apindi Hubert, alias Bolamba, commissioned by the government to terrorize the city of Kinshasa and take over the leadership of the defunct state-party, the MPR (People's Movement of the Revolution). This case is itself sufficient evidence of the flagrant violation of human rights in our country.

There is, moreover, nothing surprising about it. For the fact that the president, during his face-to-face meeting with the national press, described Bolamba's behavior as

a special case implies that the latter is a "super Zairian," above the law and able to act just as he pleases with impunity.

Consequently, it was with no great surprise that we learned the famous president of the MPR's temporary directory was arrested last Saturday 22 September around 8 PM. Even observers who followed everything Bolamba did during more than two months in Kinshasa are laughing up their sleeves.

In their view, the government is trying to stage a demonstration that justice really exists in Zaire, for the benefit of international opinion, while in fact the whole thing is a sham. The administration has arranged for Bolamba to be treated as a special prisoner; that is, as several boarders of the Makala central prison have revealed, a prisoner with special prerogatives. These range from unsupervised outings, to assiduous visits to his building's headquarters, to his usual riotous rounds. He himself calls the building in which he is housed the "Mobutian combat sanctuary."

Here we must rejoice that the authorities of our valiant armed forces apparently understood that this controversial personality did not have the right to body guards wrongly accorded him by some military officials.

What's more, ELIMA was surprised yesterday by the unexpected visit of three judicial inspectors that came to hear our personnel's testimony on what took place in our offices on 28 August 1990, when Bolamba attacked those same personnel and our headquarters.

In addition, we received a telephone call from Zaire's attorney general who also wanted to act on the matter.

Was it out of kindness that these judicial inspectors stopped by our offices, where, on the same day after the sorry assault, our people's testimony was taken down by officers of the Kinshasa military district?

This playacting is in poor taste is odd and a disgrace to our justice system, which has all the elements it needs to function soundly.

We have on our side tangible evidence proving that the plot fomented by Bolamba and his masters meant to attack and physically eliminate opponents of the regime in power. This cannot surprise anyone since, according to information we have already reported, the operation was ordered by the government.

Let no one try to distract us. The newspaper ELIMA has filed suit and its advising attorney will defend the interests of both the staff and the company. Written reports were taken down immediately after the events and there is no point in sending, one month after the fact, people to twist the truth in the government's favor.

The regime would like to show that the arrest—a fantasy moreover—of Mr. Mbula Apindi Hubert, alias Bolamba, is more important than the sorry events at the Lubumbashi University Campus.

Indeed, what is holding up the trial of Mr. Koyalgialo and all those leaders recognized as guilty of the Lubumbashi massacre?

Up to a certain time, our country made great efforts to nurture its human-rights image. But since the bloody incidents of Lubumbashi, the government seems to be sinking deeper into violations of those rights.

That is why observers, who have lately been witnessing multiple and scandalous violations of human rights in our country, have not hesitated to ask the United Nations and other international organizations concerned with human-rights defense to impose severe sanctions against the Zairian regime. According to them, the latter is currently the disgrace of Africa in human rights matters.



## Ethiopia

### Rebel Radio Claims 22 'Dergue' Troops Killed

EA3110181690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Excerpts] A Dergue patrol which was entrenched at Terara in (Gedebiye) District, Dabat Province that was disrupting the peace in the area has been completely crushed. The patrol, which was entrenched in the area, was recruited from the regular army and legalized bandits. In the attack that our comrades in the area launched, 22 troops were killed, 12 were wounded, and eight were captured. In addition, more than 14 different types of guns and other military equipment were seized. [passage omitted]

## Kenya

### Parliament Endorses Break in Ties With Norway

EA0111150190 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 31 Oct 90

[From "Today in Parliament" program]

[Excerpts] Parliament today expressed its full support on the stand taken (by the) Kenya Government to sever diplomatic relations with the Norwegian Government. In a motion moved by the member for Saboti, Mr. Wafula Wabuge, parliamentarians praised President Daniel arap Moi, the government, and the ruling party, KANU [Kenyan African National Union], for the bold move which, they said, emphasized Kenya's sovereignty and the dignity of Kenyans.

Moving the motion, Mr. Wabuge noted that Kenya had always believed in the rule of law and is guided by its established laws. He said that even those who attempted to take the Government of Kenya through unlawful means were tried in courts of law, and sentenced according to our laws. Mr. Wabuge said Kenya was a signatory of the UN and the OAU which all subscribe to the principle of the noninterference in other nations' internal affairs.

He reiterated that Kenyans were proud people who would not be blackmailed by foreign aid. The member said that our sovereignty has been undermined through aid, adding that most beneficiaries of these foreign funds were the foreigners themselves who created jobs for their citizens. Noting that Kenya had its traditions tailored in accordance with the African socialism, Mr. Wabuge said that it was wrong to compare Kenya to the fallen Eastern European communist states. He appealed to Kenyans to stand firm during this time when Norway has chosen to interfere with Kenya's internal affairs.

Seconding the motion, the member for Kerio East, Mr. Robert Kipkorir, told foreigners in the country that all Kenyans are totally united behind President Moi and will not allow anyone to interfere with this peace and

unity. He said that the principle of unity was set by the late president, Jomo Kenyatta, and has always been our guiding force. The member appealed to the government to investigate foreigners who hid behind the church and those who sneaked into the country through illegal routes. Mr. Kipkorir asked foreigners to accept the principles that Kenyans hold.

The move by Norway to bring in a foreign lawyer for Koigi wa Wamwere has been described as a mischievous one with the intention of bringing in someone from Amnesty International. This view was given by the minister for energy, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, when supporting the motion. He said it was a shame for the Norwegian envoy in Kenya to stoop so low as to go to court for a case involving a criminal. The minister noted that Norway had failed to adhere to diplomatic norms and friendliness for the mutual respect of the two countries. Mr. Biwott praised the severing of relations as most appropriate as our security was at stake. The minister wondered why the clergy, who had been active in the recent past, had not commented on the arrest of Wamwere when he was bent on causing chaos in the country. He said that the one billion shillings Norway claims to have been given to Kenya through aid was taken back to Norway through salaries to expatriates they sent to the country. Mr. Biwott described Kenyans as proud, dignified people who cannot be humiliated through money. He also emphasized Kenya's sovereignty and its maturity to run its own affairs. [passage omitted]

The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, clarified that Kenya severed its ties with Norway after examining its hostility for the last six years. Mr. Ayah explained that the action was not an emergency or connected with the arrest of dissident Koigi wa Wamwere, although the interference of the Norwegian ambassador in the arrest catalyzed it. The minister explained amid exclamations of shame, shame, that Norway violated Kenya's sovereignty, abused our head of state, the Kenyans, and also questioned the legality of the government institutions. He warned that Kenya would cut ties with other governments with a similar attitude.

Mr. Ayah also attacked the BBC for being the voice of the dissidents and Stalinist-Marxist propaganda in Kenya and the rest of Africa. He said the radio was in partnership with misguided intellectuals and other Kenyans who have been lost abroad. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Official Says BBC Reports of Fighting 'Baseless'

EA0111212490 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Today Comrade Omar Mohamed Abdirahman, minister of information and national guidance [name and title as heard] vigorously denied the recent reports by the BBC Somali Service that there has been fighting

near Hargeisa and Berbera in which many people were said to have been killed. In the same vain, the minister denied the report that uniformed government soldiers were behind the recent disturbances in Mogadishu on 23 October. Addressing a news conference at the ministry's headquarters which included local and international journalists, the minister said the reports were unfounded, adding that the BBC has developed the habit of broadcasting baseless reports without any consideration for their reliability or sources.

Comrade Omar Mohamed Abdirahman said that the BBC should have investigated the facts instead of quoting baseless sources. The minister said it was clear that the BBC is an institution biased against the Somali people and is waging a campaign of false propaganda against us. The minister further noted that the BBC has been alleging that there was no democracy or press freedom in Somalia. However, the new constitution has been implemented and provides for press freedom and democracy, but the BBC has never mentioned the current democratic changes in the country.

The minister further noted that the existing disagreement between the opposition and government could be settled by negotiation, but there was a possibility that the BBC might be angered by any peace settlement. He warned the Somali masses to beware of the BBC's false reports and called on the press to give their readers the facts about all events.

#### **People's Assembly Adopts Amnesty Bill**

*EA0111093290 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1850 GMT 30 Oct 90*

[Text] The first regular session of the People's Assembly of 1990 has unanimously endorsed a draft bill which empowers the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president to grant amnesty, generally and individually, in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 72 of the Constitution. The first clause of the bill says that the People's Assembly empowers the SDR president to grant general and individual amnesty to prisoners held for crimes committed and sentences passed before 21 October 1990 in line with the following clauses:

The second clause says that those benefiting from the general amnesty are those accused and arrested before 21 October 1990 except those held for crimes including crimes against government, both internally and externally, that is, violation of clauses 184 to 239, except clauses 214 and 220 of the penal code; intentional murder; misappropriation of public funds; crimes against the general administration, namely violation of clauses 241 to 259 of the penal code; destabilization attempts, namely, clauses 340 to 382 of the penal code; crimes against assets, namely, clauses 480, 481 and 484 of the penal code; crimes related to finance and taxation; crimes related to drugs, namely, Bill No. Five enacted on 18 May 1984; crimes described by clauses 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 98, 83, 95, 98, 11, 118/2, 141, 142, 151, 153/2, 158, 159, 163, 170/1, 185, 195 repeat 195 one

quarter, 195/2, 201 repeat 201 and 38 connected to 195 repeat of the Armed Forces law; all the crimes contained in the penal code of the Armed Forces in time of war, except for crimes described by clauses 295, 303, 315, 316, 319, 321, 324, 326, 331, 336, 338, 339, and 348 of the penal code of the Armed Forces in time of war. [sentence as heard]

The third clause says that a full individual amnesty is granted to sentenced prisoners not held under any crime described in the first clause of this bill.

The fourth clause points out that all other sentenced prisoners outside the third clause will have their respective sentences commuted to the following: the death sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment; life imprisonment will be commuted to 30 years in jail; 30 years imprisonment will be commuted to 20 years in jail; the rest of the sentences will be halved, for example 10 years will be reduced to five.

The fifth clause says that the commutability of the sentences described in the fourth clause of this bill will not benefit prisoners held for banditry, robbery with violence, and hardened criminals, or repeatedly committed crimes as noted in the penal code.

The sixth clause of this bill states that it becomes effective as soon as the SDR president signs it and it is published in the official gazette of the republic.

Comrade Dr. Abdikasim Salad Hassan, deputy prime minister who is also minister of interior, and Comrade Dr. Abdillahi Osobleh Said, minister of justice and religious affairs, briefed the assembly on the draft bill. They also said that this bill was related to the previous amnesties granted by the SDR president on anniversaries of the 21 October Revolution. However, the 72d article of the Constitution, which was implemented on 12 October in the country, states that when the president is granting pardon the People's Assembly should empower him to do so.

The ministers said that there are 1,370 prisoners in the central prison which is in an awful state, and it is expected that 500 of them will benefit from this amnesty. Further explanations were given by an MP speaking on behalf of the legislative committee of the assembly. The SOMALI NEWS AGENCY reporter at the session said that in the session, which was chaired by Comrade Mohamed Buraleh Ismael, the deputy chairman of the people's assembly, the MP's properly debated the bill and 102 MP's approved it, with noone opposing or abstaining.

#### **Tanzania**

##### **Government Protests Iraqi Recruitment of Nationals**

*AB0211101890 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT  
2 Nov 90*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Nov 2 (AFP)—Tanzania has protested to Iraq over the alleged recruitment of Tanzanians to serve in the Iraqi Army, despite Iraq's denials

that it has encouraged Tanzanians to join its armed forces. The Tanzanian Foreign Ministry summoned the Iraqi ambassador here, Fawz Ali al-Bander, on Thursday to express indignation at reports that his embassy had been recruiting Tanzanians to serve in the Gulf, the ministry's permanent secretary Ashour Abbas said.

The Tanzanian Government has condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and has supported United Nations resolutions calling for an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal.

Mr. Abbas said: "The ambassador denied involvement by his embassy in the recruitment of Tanzanians." In a separate press interview, however, the Iraqi ambassador said young Tanzanians had been going to his embassy to express solidarity with Iraq over the Gulf crisis. "These people are coming to our embassy to express sympathy and solidarity with their Iraqi brethren. We did not ask anybody to do that. We believe that their expressions are coming from their hearts," Mr. al-Bander said.

Reports here said an estimated 30 Tanzanian youths, mostly from the island of Zanzibar, had gone to the Iraqi Embassy to join up in the past two weeks. Investigations confirmed that they had signed enrollment forms, but it could not be confirmed whether they had already left for Iraq, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter said.

Journalists who visited the embassy found a crowd of young men waiting outside. One of them said: "I am going to join the Iraqi Army."

#### **Zanzibar President Discusses Economic Policy**

*EA0111101890 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service  
in Swahili 1700 GMT 31 Oct 90*

[Text] Zanzibar—The president of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Dr. Salmin Amour, has said

his government has no intention of nationalizing private property in Zanzibar. The Zanzibari leader said that his government welcomes all people inside the country and abroad to invest in Zanzibar and said that their property would be safe.

Dr. Salmin made these remarks when addressing members of the House of Representatives in Zanzibar. He said the revolutionary government will review the economic structure with the aim of removing red tape and to ensure that investments in the Tanzanian isles are safeguarded. He warned that workers who maintain red tape will have stern action taken against them.

He called on Zanzibaris, especially those with low income, to initiate small-scale projects such as carpentry, charcoal burning, and the selling of pancakes in order to increase their earnings. He said his government is planning to set up a special fund to assist low income earners with loans. He warned, however, that such loans are not handouts. They must be repaid and anyone who fails to repay his loan will be dealt with accordingly.

President Salmin Amour told the House of Representatives that the Government of Zanzibar will promote its cooperation with neighboring countries, namely, Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, and Mauritius, in the economic and cultural sectors.

He reminded members of the House of Representatives that their duty was to maintain justice and equality and to address themselves to the citizens' problems. He elaborated that their responsibility should not be confined to the welfare of their constituencies, but also to educate the citizens on their responsibility to their government and the nation at large.

## Government/ANC Group Releases Report on Exiles

### Justice Minister Comments

MB0111165490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1621 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Pretoria Nov 1 SAPA—The report of the Government/ANC [African National Congress] Working Group on indemnity for exiles and the release of ANC-related prisoners has been released in Pretoria. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said on Thursday night the government could now proceed in a phased manner with the release of ANC-related prisoners and the granting of indemnity to individuals in accordance with the guidelines of the report.

The rate at which this would happen would however be tied to the African National Congress' adherence to its undertaking in the Pretoria Minute of August 6 to suspend its armed actions and related activities. Mr. Coetsee added, "The guide-lines have been designed with a view to the South African situation and will be applied to all requests for indemnity irrespective of the organisation or person concerned".

According to an information document released with the report, "more difficult cases" or offences involving elements of violence would only be considered once it was apparent that the principles and the undertakings of the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes were being complied with, or to the extent that other organisations or individuals committed themselves to peaceful solutions and development.

Observers said this was a clear signal from government to militant elements in the ANC to tone down their language. The document said that government deemed it appropriate, in the interests of the process of reconciliation, that all people, irrespective of their affiliations, who have committed offences in the South African situation, be considered for the granting of indemnity.

The government accepted that prisoners, or persons awaiting or undergoing trial, or detainees, should be considered for indemnity or release from prison. [passage omitted]

### Further on Report

MB0111192490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1851 GMT 1 Nov 90

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Nov 1 SAPA—The release of ANC [African National Congress] prisoners will be linked to the extent the ANC honours its undertaking to suspend its armed actions and related activities, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in Pretoria on Thursday night.

He was speaking at a news conference following the release of the ANC/Government Joint Working Group's report on "political prisoners" and the return of exiles.

Mr. Coetsee estimated the number of prisoners who may apply to be released at 250 to 300, or up to 600, under a wider, more liberal definition of "political" offences.

Exiles wishing to return to South Africa may apply to the Office for Immunity and Indemnity at the Department of Justice for indemnity from prosecution. Mr. Coetsee said exiles may do so through the organisation they belonged to.

He said they should "search their conscience" as to whether they had committed offences in the past when applying. Information supplied on the prescribed questionnaire would be kept secret and not be used in court. Asked whether those who had skipped the country to avoid performing national service would qualify for indemnity, Mr. Coetsee said he was reluctant to give legal advice. Everyone was in a position to apply but whether they would succeed he could not evaluate.

Asked whether the ANC had agreed to the linkage between the release of "political" prisoners and the government's perception of whether the ANC complied with the requirements of the Pretoria Minute, Mr. Coetsee said the Pretoria Minute made it clear the ANC had agreed to the release of prisoners in a phased manner.

"We are all mature and all bent on achieving a success, therefore I do visualise there will be a common approach to the question whether there is a balance between progress in terms of Paragraph 3 of the (Pretoria) Minute."

On Friday, November 9 information documents and application forms for indemnity would be published, while regulations for bodies who may counsel the president on the question of who should qualify for release as "political" prisoners would be gazetted on the same date. Mr. Coetsee said the relief measures would be available to all political groupings, including rightwingers.

Mr. Coetsee said he could not give an undertaking whether exiles who had received military training abroad could successfully apply for indemnity. This has puzzled diplomats in Pretoria whose countries are providing sanctuary for such exiles and conscientious objectors. Envoys from West Germany, the Netherlands and Malawi attended the press conference, and questioned Mr. Coetsee on these points.

Mr. Coetsee added that even should indemnity be granted to exiles, this did not mean they could automatically enter the country. They would still have to qualify for citizenship and the right to stay in the country before they would be allowed to enter. The Department of Home Affairs should be approached in this regard prior to departing for South Africa.

He said applications for indemnity may be addressed at the Office for Immunity and Indemnity at Private Bag X81, Pretoria. The office's phone number is (012) 323-9302 x 2142 or 2144, and fax number 3260991.



According to an information document released with the report, factors that would be taken into account when considering a pardon or indemnity included:

- Whether an offence had been committed with a political motive;
- The context in which it was committed;
- The nature of the objective, for example, whether to force a change in the policy of or to overthrow or destroy a political opponent;
- The gravity of the offence;
- The objective of the offence, for example, whether it was committed against a political opponent or primarily against private individuals; and
- Whether the act had been committed in the execution of an order or with the approval of an organisation concerned.

The document said the granting of pardons or indemnity was an executive governmental function, but consulting bodies—for which guidelines would be gazetted on November 9—would be included in the mechanism to provide the executive in appropriate cases with wise advice and to demonstrate that the interests of all parties were being taken into account.

Mr. Coetsee said the decision to continue with the process had been taken in the spirit of government's wish to move as speedily as possible to a peaceful political settlement, to create a climate for negotiation, and to normalise the political process.

#### **ANC Member Disagrees With Coetsee Remarks**

*MB0211135490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1305 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SAPA—Justice Minister Cobie Coetsee's talk of time scales for the programme of granting indemnity and freeing political prisoners was not part of the ANC [African National Congress]/Government Working Group arrangement—the ANC expected the flow of political prisoner releases to start immediately for all prisoners who qualified.

This was said on Friday by an ANC member of the Working Group, Mr. Matthew Phosa, who said the organisation would next week supply the government with a list of more than 3,620 prisoners' names the ANC considered were political offenders. Many of these prisoners qualified for immediate release in terms of the indemnity agreement in which one third of each sentence plus one year had been written off.

Applications of indemnity for people still on trial for politically-related offences should also have the immediate effect of postponing or suspending their court cases. The ANC members being charged for involvement in Operation Vula, the alleged plot to overthrow the government, clearly fell within the political offences ambit.

Time scales for the release programme were never the subject of the Working Group discussions and the ANC challenged the government to produce documented

proof that they were. "The only determining factor for the release of prisoners is whether or not they are imprisoned for political offences," Mr. Phola said.

Another ANC Working Group member, Mr. Penuell Maduna, agreed Mr. Coetsee's comment that government recognised 250 to 300 definite political prisoners and possibly as many as 600 in a wider interpretation, differed considerably with the ANC's figure of more than 3,620. Mr. Coetsee had however made it clear his figures did not include minor political offenders and therefore government's figure could be a lot closer to the ANC's number, Mr. Maduna said.

Mr. Phola said despite small differences with certain of Mr. Coetsee's comments, the ANC was essentially satisfied with the Working Group report released by the minister of justice on Thursday as it accurately represented what was discussed. The Working Group would be maintained until all political prisoners had been released and the way had been cleared for exiles to return unhindered and without fear of prosecution. The ANC would start visiting prisons next week to assist political prisoners in applying for release and would counter government attempts to depoliticise certain crimes, for example the possession of illegal weapons in some cases.

#### **Minister Says Maharaj May Apply for Indemnity**

*MB0111213290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2103 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Nov 1 SAPA—Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has not ruled out the possibility of the "Operation Vula" trialists in Durban escaping prosecution in terms of the ANC [African National Congress]/government working group report released in Pretoria on Thursday night. A successful application would be highly ironical after the pre-negotiation talks with the African National Congress were almost scuttled in a row surrounding the alleged uncovering of a "red plot" to establish a people's militia.

Asked about the trial, Mr. Coetsee told a news conference in Pretoria on Thursday night it was up to the defence for ANC NEC [National Executive Committee] member Mac Maharaj and seven other terrorism trialists to decide whether they qualified for indemnity. Mr. Coetsee said, "the defence may consider the applicability of what we published... tonight and they may then advise their clients accordingly."

"But they have to decide on the applicability. We are providing the guidelines and mechanism."

"It's for them to decide and to establish the applicability."

According to an information document released with the working group's report in Pretoria on Thursday night, the government accepted that "persons... awaiting or undergoing trial" should be taken into account "to the

grant of pardon, indemnity or release for political offences". Mr. Coetsee said it was "up to the court to postpone (the hearing) and give an opportunity to apply for indemnity".

He said the Sharpsville Six trialists, whose death penalty had been commuted, similarly fell "completely within the ambit of what we are discussing tonight and nothing will prevent them from applying". Mr. Coetsee said it was not for him to evaluate their prospects, saying it was "much too early to deal with any particular case that finds itself in this area".

He said reprieves for "political" prisoners on death row would be considered by a nine-person panel he announced on Thursday. The panel would consider which cases would be referred to the appellate division and which to the president for a possible reprieve. Asked about Robert McBride's prospects, Mr. Coetsee said, "Mr. McBride senior is serving a sentence and will be able to apply (for indemnity) but McBride junior falls in the category that will come under consideration by the panel".

#### **Reprieve Panel Begins Review of Death Sentences**

*MB011183290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1815 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—A panel reviewing death sentences for possible reprieve has commenced its duties, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee revealed in a statement on Thursday. The nine-person panel will consider only those cases of people who have been sentenced to death in terms of the 1990 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The purpose of the review is to establish which cases are to be referred to the Appellate Division and which should be referred to the state president for his consideration for a possible reprieve. The minister said, however, that cases in which the death penalty was pronounced after July 27 this year, a different procedure contained in amended legislation would apply.

"All cases in which the Appellate Division confirms the death penalty will eventually also be considered by the state president for possible reprieve," he added. Written arguments, he said, should be submitted to the director-general of justice on or before the date determined by the chairman of the review panel. The panel chairman would decide when a particular case would be reviewed.

The panel for the consideration of sentences of certain persons under sentence of death in terms of Section 19 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1990, is being chaired by the acting judge of appeal, Mr. Justice G. Viljoen. The panel comprises six judges and three criminal law professors namely A.J. Middleton, University of South Africa, C.R.M. Dlamini, University of Zululand and T. Verschoor of the University of the Orange Free State.

#### **ANC's Mbeki Discusses Sanctions at Conference**

*MB0111174890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1631 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—Even if the ANC [African National Congress] called for the immediate lifting of sanctions it is doubtful this would have any real impact because there still has not been sufficient political change in South Africa, ANC International Affairs head Thabo Mbeki said on Thursday. Addressing a two-day conference organised by the FINANCIAL MAIL [FM] in Johannesburg, he however urged the international business community—"I can say this with confidence"—to prepare to participate in a post-sanctions economy of South Africa.

He denied press reports though that he had hinted in a speech on Wednesday that the African National Congress may be close to easing back on pressure to maintain international sanctions at a national conference to take place in December. "Contrary to some press reports that appeared this morning (Thursday), it certainly is not my desire to pre-judge that discussion that's going to take place around the question of sanctions." He admitted though that "decisions will no doubt be taken at that conference". Sanctions is one of a number of issues on the December agenda.

The government of President F.W. de Klerk and the ANC disagreed on how significant, or irreversible, political changes had been over the past year, Mr. Mbeki said. He urged the government to speed up the process towards a nonracial democracy: "Without this there can neither be stability or peace.

"[words indistinct] the lifting of sanctions tomorrow, it is very doubtful that this would make any significant impact if we have not in fact changed our country along the political lines we have already indicated."

Asked for further clarity on the ANC's position on sanctions, Mr. Mbeki said: "The point I was making (in his speech) was that in the end it's our belief that foreign investments will not return to South Africa until there is reassurance about change, about stability, about security [words indistinct] but certainly in the context of the changing situation in South Africa we would believe that it would be correct for those sectors of international business that are interested in South Africa, that they prepare to intervene in the South African economy." The ANC hoped an end to sanctions "is going to come soon".

"We are confident that the process leading to a negotiated settlement is on course," Mr. Mbeki emphasised. "There is a process that is taking place in the country... Perhaps too slow, perhaps somewhat hesitant, but there is a process.

"It therefore seems to us necessary that we should have a look at everything concerning the strategy in which we have engaged, including the question of sanctions. I

don't want to prejudge that, but it would seem to us that it is necessary to achieve as quickly as possible movement forward to a situation where it is no longer necessary to apply those pressures, so that it no longer becomes necessary to have sanctions.

"We believe—I can say this with confidence—that... the international business community should certainly, if nothing else, prepare to participate in (a) post-sanctions economy of South Africa."

Addressing the hundreds of delegates at the FM conference, Mr. Mbeki noted: "A cursory glance at the programme of this important conference would show that what you are principally about is the management of the First World sector of the economy of our country."

"You will undoubtedly engage in discussions which might sound very esoteric to some of us but which are undoubtedly of critical importance to the future of this economy, both domestically and internationally." He commented: "I do not know how we would all answer the questions of the millions of poverty stricken people of our country if they walked in as we close tomorrow (Friday) and asked what specific proposals the conference was making to address the problems of the millions of the unemployed, the homeless, the hungry and the sick."

"It seems obvious to us (ANC) that the political settlement we have been talking about, however just and widely acceptable it may be, cannot survive a situation in which there is no visible improvement in the quality of life of the millions of our people who lead desperate lives of poverty and unimaginable suffering," Mr. Mbeki warned. He said expectations were justifiably high amongst the country's masses: "They believe that the new South Africa will not only give them a vote, but will also provide them with jobs, food, decent shelter, proper education, access to health facilities and affordable transport."

"If nothing happens", he cautioned again, "then we must accept as inevitable that there will be continued instability and a threat to the very survival of the democratic system which must be introduced as a matter of urgency." The ANC believed "the central socio-economic development challenge that all of us as South Africans face is the upliftment of the Third World sector of our economy to reach the standards of the First", Mr. Mbeki said.

He added: "This presumes a strong and growing First World economy, capable of generating new wealth at an increasing rate, and over time, a massive injection of resources into the Third World sector of South African society, not as an act of charity but as a critical component part of a national development strategy."

The senior ANC member emphasised though: "There are many questions which even we [words indistinct] answer concerning how all this is practically going to be achieved; where the resources must come from; how to maintain the delicate balances that are inherent in the

process of economic transformation that we are talking about; and in particular, how not to weaken the formal sector of the economy while at the same time addressing in a real and meaningful way the question of radically improving the quality of life of the majority of the people of our country."

Mr. Mbeki challenged the business community—now that the ANC has recently published a discussion document on economic change—to enter into discussions with the ANC on the issue: "to see whether we cannot arrive at a common understanding of the practical and realistic steps that can be taken to address this critical question of economic growth and reconstruction." He reiterated the ANC stood for a mixed economy, "in which the private sector will play a central role but which will also have a public sector which must contribute to the goal of development and increasing prosperity".

"If white South Africa needs to be reassured about its political future under the new constitutional dispensation, black South Africa needs to be reassured about its economic future in the context of an economy which has up to now been seen as exploitative and geared to benefit the white sector of the population at the expense of the black," Mr. Mbeki told the business delegates.

#### Press Reviews Address Current Problems, Issues

1 Nov

MB0111125390

[Editorial report]

#### THE CITIZEN

De Klerk Leads Negotiations 'on Points'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 30 October in its page 6 editorial says South Africa's future "will not be determined by what overseas governments say or do, but by what we do ourselves." Still, "there is satisfaction in knowing that sanctions are withering on the vine, as Mrs. Thatcher's Foreign Office has put it, and that, instead of the ANC [African National Congress] winning all the rounds, Mr. De Klerk is leading on points." But "if victory depends on moral tone and moderation, Mr. De Klerk is shaping up to win."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Police Response To Self-Defense Units 'Predictable'—The South African Communist Party's proposals for the "formation of so-called self-defence units are disturbing," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 November. Given the "obvious care" with which the plans have been devised, they "cannot be dismissed as rhetoric designed simply to pacify party supporters." But the "predictable police reaction, that private armies 'cannot be tolerated', fails to address the cause of this threatening trend." BUSINESS DAY notes that the police are "inadequately staffed, inadequately trained and lack a reputation for



political impartiality" causing others to "try to do their job for them. Therefore, Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok's "task is immense, and it is not certain he is the man for the job." "This is not the time for pussyfooting or preferring one political group to another. If Vlok cannot do it, President de Klerk must appoint someone who can."

#### CAPE TIMES

**Inkatha Pays Lip-Service To Idea of Peace**—Inkatha's rejection of Archbishop Tutu's invitation to join a black leaders' summit "because he had given 'ecclesiastical endorsement' to some ANC policies sounds like small-minded nit-picking at a time when other politicians and political parties are realising the need to bury old grievances and suspicions if chronic violence is to be halted," affirms Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 30 October in a page 6 editorial. "Does Inkatha really want peace in the townships or is it merely paying lip-service to the idea?"

#### BEELD

**Council To Talk To Organizations on Local Governing**—"Three weeks ago the ANC held a consultative conference on local governing. This is an indication of how important the organization values local governing," says Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 October in a page 12 editorial. "This sentiment is shared by the coordinating council—a first point of agreement so far. What should take place now is for the council to talk to all organizations—even those not involved with local authorities—in an effort to obtain informal consensus on a new system for South Africa's local authorities."

#### DIE BURGER

**CP Condemns State President's Reforms**—"Emotional and wild utterances by Conservative Party [CP] spokesmen and other far right groups has become an unfortunate feature in South African politics," notes Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 26 October in a page 14 editorial. "Koos van der Merwe, the CP's chief propagandist, said in a recent interview that President F.W. de Klerk's reform policy could plunge the country into civil war. With typical bravado he says that he himself will not hesitate to take up arms." "The sooner Mr. Van der Merwe and other far right groups realize that their emotional political speeches are far more dangerous than the government's reform policy, so much the better."

2 Nov

MB0211115790

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

**Self-Defence Units To 'Compound' Problem**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 November in a page 10 editorial says "the move by the ANC [African

National Congress] and its Communist Party ally to establish 'self-defence' units is understandable." But it will "compound rather than solve" the problem. It will lead to a "proliferation of private armies, all ostensibly serving a protective function." "Indispensable" to the solution is: "the establishment of an integrated defence force drawn from the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the guerilla armies of the 'liberation movements', and a police force which is accepted as politically neutral, not as Adriaan Vlok's iron fist."

#### SOWETAN

**Bread Price Increase To Protect White Farmers**—Referring to the government announced increase in the price of white and brown bread, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 November in a page 6 editorial says: "The Government is protecting white farmers at the expense of the country. So while white farmers continue to live off the sweat of the taxpayer, the majority of black people will starve." "This is the same Government which wants to negotiate for a peaceful nature, the same Government which wants the world to welcome the country into the fold of civilised nations."

#### CAPE TIMES

**ANC Must Offer 'Attractive' Returns for Aid**—The failure by Nelson Mandela to raise about 63 million rand for the ANC coffers from the Japanese Government "is less disappointing than Mr. Mandela's angry reaction to the fact." Although the ANC "deserved and required" financial assistance from abroad during its "tragic oppression" under apartheid, that claim to support "largely expired on February 2." "Now, bright as the ANC's future prospects must be, the organisation has yet to fully convince owners of capital within South Africa that it can offer attractive, secure returns. Once Mr. Mandela can do that, he will have achieved far more than charity for his party."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

**Economic Rhetoric Recipe for 'Patronage State'**—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 16 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 2-8 November that "amidst the debate about economic policy after apartheid, one reality is clear: a majority government won't be able to undo the inequalities caused by apartheid for decades." Referring to the urgent need for more housing, Friedman states that a "new government will have neither the money nor the capacity to build houses for everyone. It will, therefore, build them for some," and "the poorest will go to the back of the queue." "Much of today's 'militant' economic rhetoric is not a demand for a 'people's' state which will give to the poor what it takes from the rich. It is a recipe for a patronage state, which will give to the influential at the expense of those who have less influence—who are far more likely to be poor than rich. This state can be avoided—if the poor organise to protect their interests, rather than rely on the rhetoric of their

leaders. And if they demand that those who promise to deliver them from poverty spell out how they will ensure that the state will spend its money on those who need it most, rather than on those it needs most."

### NEW NATION

**Pace of Change Lags Behind Expectations**—"So much has changed and yet so much remains unchanged," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *NEW NATION* in English for 2-8 November. *NEW NATION* is "concerned that the pace of change is lagging far behind the expectations of the people, and these expectations are not unreasonable." Events such as the abolishment of the Separate Amenities Act while retaining the Group Areas Act sows "some confusion in the minds of many people." This incident reflects a "sideways" movement which "does not bode well for the future."

### SECHABA

**No Government 'Seriousness' About Abolishing Violence Causes**—The page 1 editorial in Lusaka *SECHABA* in English for November says African National Congress (ANC) supporters "are wondering whether the calm we are experiencing now is the calm before a storm." It is "clear" the "semi-state of emergency that has been introduced by De klerk in various townships, and the full State of Emergency in Natal, are not what has brought about this relative calm." "But that there is relative calm speaks volumes. How has it come about if the Vlok and Malans continue to blame the ANC for the violence? Does it mean that there are additional steps that have been taken by the ANC to stop its supporters from perpetrating it? The ANC's stand has been firm from the beginning—calling for an end to the violence." "The calm, then, can be no calm unless the government shows seriousness about taking the necessary steps to do away with the causes of the violence. And, for our supporters and activists in the country and elsewhere, the struggle must be intensified even more. The visits that De Klerk is making must be used to expose his lack of resolve about creating an irreversible move towards a democratic transformation of our country."

### MAYIBUYE

**Call for United Self-Defense Front**—For the ANC to place a "high premium on peace" does "not mean that we have forfeited the right to self-defence," remarks the page 1 editorial in Johannesburg *MAYIBUYE* in English for September. The security apparatuses of the state have "lost credibility in the eyes of the people," so the communities and their organizations "must be involved in determining their own security." "A united front against violence involving the leadership and ordinary members of the ANC, trade unions, civic formations, churches, organisations in the bantustans, business structures and others has to be forged. Policemen and soldiers who are against the violence must be brought in."

### Energy Minister Says Referendum Slated for 1991

*MB0211095490 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
0900 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Dawie de Villiers says a referendum will be held in the new year and result in a majority vote for a new political dispensation.

De Villiers has addressed a National Party [NP] meeting in Cape Town, where he was frequently heckled by Conservative Party supporters. De Villiers says the NP has a new task to implement a new constitution, and it's not what color group wins, but what values.

### Finance Minister Warns of 'Difficult' 1991 Year

*MB0111105690 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0815 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—Only the unknowing or the wilfully misleading would pretend that 1991 could be anything other than a "difficult" year, the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said on Thursday [1 Nov].

In a keynote address at the FINANCIAL MAIL Investment Conference, he said that among others the country faced international crude oil prices which in 1991 would "almost certainly exceed 1990's anticipated average of 18 dollars a barrel—although the extent to which they will do so at this stage is anybody's guess".

- There would be a tense, volatile and potentially still explosive military-political crisis situation in the area around the Persian Gulf;
- A distinct probability of a further weakening of economic growth rates in the major industrialised economies (notable in the Anglo-Saxon ones) and a fair-sized chance of the United States economy, in particular, slipping into full-blown recession;
- A correspondingly reduced demand for some of the country's major export commodities and some possibility of a further weakening of world commodity prices after their slide from mid-1989;
- A probable decline in the rate of expansion of international trade in general;
- Higher, and in some cases, still or newly accelerating inflation in several of the more important countries of origin of South Africa's imports, notably the United Kingdom; and
- A gold price in dollars that had failed to respond at all impressively to the oil price increase and the raised level of international tension. This also appeared to have lost a large part of its "safe-haven" characteristics, and it might not show a significant, if any, increase, on average, from 1990 to 1991.

"On an even wider canvas, economists internationally and their political overlords are looking at structural problems of the world economy that include the shrinking of global savings; swollen capital needs that seem likely to originate from Germany's reunification which will probably demand as much as 120 billion Deutsch marks in the first year, and from Russia's '500 days'; asset inflation arising from shrinking share and

fixed-property values, and its threat to the stability of the financial systems of certain countries at least."

Mr. Du Plessis said the vulnerability of the situation clearly called for caution and risk containment. In this situation the presumed "locomotive" economies of an earlier era now also have to double up as fire-engines and ambulances. However, some of the fire-engines were themselves in for check-up and overhaul.

"The ever-sturdy and operational ones of continental Europe may understandably wish to be available, first and foremost, for answering calls closest to home. As of early November 1990, the crisis situation in the Middle East may look less threatening than some weeks ago. Near panic has given way to nervous anxiety and jitteriness. Conditions in the Middle East nevertheless clearly remain very volatile. The almost total unpredictability of developments in that area tends to reduce would-be forecasts to mere scenarios that may reflect higher or lower degrees of gloominess or optimism."

Making three further observations, Mr. Du Plessis said:—"Firstly, as may have become clear recently, an easing of our monetary policies at an earlier stage, for example during the third quarter of 1990, would, in my opinion, have had to be judged premature even before the recent and present oil price threat to price stability. —"Secondly, however unsettling the oil and fuel price increases may be or may have been, their one-off nature is to be kept in mind. Our policy actions should continue to be aimed at working down the underlying inflation rate, which has long since become of overwhelmingly domestic origins and for which very few excuses remain which do not involve some of our own errors and omissions. —"Thirdly, it should surely be deemed an oddity of the South African situation that voices in favour of a relaxation of our monetary policies have been raised both by those who seek to make clear that our policies have finally freed themselves from 'fine-tuning' aspirations and will henceforth be guided only by 'structural' considerations, as well as by those who hold the present recessionary conditions to be sufficiently stressful to warrant a return to explicit short-term stabilisation, 'fine-tuning' and contra-cyclical policies."

He said South Africa would do well, however, to approach 1991 with suitably toned-down expectations.

"Forecasts of significantly positive growth in 1991, still current before the oil crisis, were predicted on an assumed relaxation of monetary policy before the end of 1990 and a more pronounced easing of interest rates in the course of the new year. Although such an easing still cannot be ruled out altogether, Dr. Chris Stals (governor of the Reserve Bank) will most probably wish to reflect on the obviously reduced chances thereof."

Mr. Du Plessis said that as matters stood, "I believe that any positive real growth in 1991 should be regarded as a bonus. Neither do we see much hope for more than marginal increases in aggregate real gross domestic

expenditure, although some slight upward momentum may persist in both real government and private sector consumption.

"As the real economy marks time, the government's budget will have to be watched that much more carefully. Our freedom of action in providing substantial and much-needed tax relief will have narrowed in consequence.

"We have reason to believe that the re-acceleration of the inflation rates which started in August-September 1990, will not persist for long into 1991. The 12th-month rate of increase in the consumer price index may well be significantly lower again in the last months of 1991 than in the closing months of the current year, in fact by even more than two per cent."

#### Reserve Bank Head To Maintain Interest Rates

MB011115690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1113 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—South African interest rates are not likely to drop from their current levels within the foreseeable future states the governor of the Reserve Bank Dr. Chris Stals. Speaking at the annual FINANCIAL MAIL Investment Conference in Johannesburg on Thursday [1 Nov] he said: "The monetary authorities are satisfied that the present level of interest rates is in conformity with their overall monetary objectives.

"There is still a surprisingly strong demand for credit, as reflected in the relatively high rates of increase in bank credit extension to the private sector and in the relatively large amounts in the money market shortage." The governor said that a decline in interest rates at present would stimulate the demand for bank credit further.

He told delegates that as a result the Reserve Bank remains reluctant to reduce its bank rate as this will mean it will have to add to the liquidity base of the banking system. He said: "A request to the Reserve Bank for a lowering of its discount rate is indeed a request for the bank to print more money."

Dr. Stals told the conference that the recent changes in the international economic situation, and in particular the increase in the price of oil came as a nasty setback at a very unfortunate time. He said: "We should not be unduly disrupted by these events but should proceed on our course of reestablishing a sound financial basis for a sound economic growth in a new South Africa.

"If we can now adapt ourselves mentally and in terms of the appropriate policy measures to this new disruptive external impulse, we shall still reach the destination planned before the Gulf crisis emerged. It may take a little longer, it may ask for some additional sacrifices, but the results achieved over the past year provide sufficient confirmation that we are on the right track."



The governor said the bank would probably be seeking lower guidelines in the money supply than the current 11 to 15 percent which were set for 1990. This would mean that nominal rates of interest could decline next year although real interest rates will remain positive. In addition, he said that on the assumption that the current tight fiscal policies maintained, there will be no more scope for the outstanding amount of bank credit extended to the private sector than the present indicated one percent per month.

#### **Government Pressured Over Oil Stockpiles Secrecy**

*MB0111091890 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
1 Nov 90 p 1*

[Report by Michael Chester: "Govt Urged To Release Oil Reserves"]

[Text] The Government has come under intense pressure from the SA [South Africa] Chamber of Business (SACOB) to drop the veil of secrecy about the size of its vast crude oil stockpiles and to release hidden reserves to hold down spiralling petrol prices.

SACOB triggered the pressure at its annual convention in Johannesburg yesterday when insiders hinted that South Africa was able to escape the worst impact of the Gulf crisis, if it so decided, by drawing on huge secret reservoirs of oil accumulated over more than a decade as a protection against United Nations embargoes.

Publication of details about the size or whereabouts of oil stockpiles has long been forbidden by the Government as part of its strategy to dodge international sanctions on imports of vital supplies.

However, the Government was challenged yesterday by SACOB president Leslie Boyd to spell out the full facts on national oil reserves and how they could be tapped, if necessary, to escape the dramatic world-wide increase in oil prices caused by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Mr. Boyd said that the business community would better understand the Government's action with recent big increases in petrol prices if the Government was more forthcoming with the actual facts of South Africa's oil situation.

"We believe the need for secrecy has gone," he said.

Mike Norris, of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, estimated that the oil stockpiles were large enough to keep South Africa going for at least two or three years without any new import shipments.

Moreover, much of the reserve had been accumulated years ago when the rand exchange rate with the U.S. dollar meant South Africa was paying suppliers less than R [rand] 10 a barrel—compared with the current R100 a barrel on new shipments.

"We need to press the Government to release at least a proportion of stocks immediately," he said. "Otherwise

we will lose a tremendous opportunity to escape the worst peaks in world oil prices—tiding us over until costs come down again.

"The huge savings could not only be mobilised to the benefit of socio-economic programmes but also allow South Africa to make an earlier start into recovery from the our current recession."

Delegates also pointed out that mobilisation of reserves imported when oil prices were far lower could also be used to subsidise essential transport services—particularly in and around more remote black housing projects where transport costs were a burden.

Dr. Jan Lombard, Senior Deputy Governor of the SA Reserve Bank, who addressed the convention in an economic debate, declined official comment, except to say he was in favour of subsidising local users if at all possible.

#### **Minister Says Nation Has Sufficient Oil Reserves**

*MB0211075890 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] South Africa's oil reserve position will have to remain a secret for the present, but the government has undertaken to divulge more details as soon as this becomes possible. The minister of mineral and energy affairs and public enterprises, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, said at a meeting at Welgemoed near Cape Town that he would disclose more facts when the oil supply position eased. Our reporter Ossie Gibson spoke to Dr. de Villiers:

[Begin video recording] [Gibson] Would we have enough in reserve to tide us over 1991 should we have to ride the high wind?

[De Villiers] Yes. I think all oil-importing countries do have strategic reserves. So do we, and we have a fair amount that would see us through any major difficulty, whether in 1990 or 1991. [end recording]

#### **MP Criticizes Government on Black Authorities**

*MB0111112890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1039 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 1 SAPA—The primary cause of conflict in Crossroads and Khayelitsha was the government's unwillingness to abolish—or at least suspend—the totally rejected and illegitimate black local authorities, according to Mr. Jan van Eck.

Mr. Van Eck, who is MP [member of parliament] for Claremont, chairman of the western Cape Unrest Monitoring Action Committee (UMAC) and Democratic Party spokesman on local black authorities, said in a statement on Thursday [1 Nov] that imposing a punitive curfew would make no positive contribution towards resolving the causes of conflict in the townships.

"Instead of taking a bold political initiative, the government has—as was the practice during the P.W. Botha era—merely opted out of the situation its policies have

created in these two townships and has left the hot potato in the lap of the security forces who are not equipped to address the political causes and will—due to their ham-handed handling of such situations—merely exacerbate the situation,” he said. [sentence as received]

#### **Winnie Sentenced for Employment Irregularities**

*MB0211074690 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Mrs. Winnie Mandela has been sentenced to a fine of 200 rand or ten days' imprisonment, in the Johannesburg magistrate's court.

She was found guilty of failing to pay an unemployment insurance premium on behalf of shop workers in her employ and of failing to submit an insurance statement to the Department of Manpower. Mrs. Mandela employs the workers at her fish and chips shop in Richmond, Johannesburg.

#### **Mine Blast 'Seriously' Injures Inkatha Leader**

*MB0111153890 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1500 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] A prominent Inkatha leader, Mr. (Lancelot Oswald Ndumbela), has been seriously injured in an explosion at Greymont in Natal. Police said a limpet mine had exploded under Mr. (Ndumbela's) car. He is a member of the council representing the (Umhlangali) residential area. A spokesman for the police in Pietermaritzburg, Major Peter Kitching, said the attack was the second in this week on an Inkatha leader.

#### **KaNgwane Leader Urges Repeal of Homelands Act**

*MB0211101290 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] The chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr. Enos Mabuza, has added his voice to calls for the phasing out of the homeland policy. He said yesterday that the National States Constitution Act of 1971 was a cornerstone of apartheid and should be scrapped with other remaining discriminatory laws. Speaking on the future of self-governing states, near Vereeniging, Mr. Mabuza said the scaling down and phasing out of homelands should be done through bilateral negotiations and in an orderly manner.

Mr. Mabuza said further that since President de Klerk had proposed scrapping the lands acts, it would no longer be necessary to force black people to live in historically designated and limited areas. Yesterday, leaders of Transkei, Ciskei, and Venda undertook to participate in negotiations on the future South Africa even though they haven't been approached officially. The decision was taken at a conference on the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states held in Venda.

#### **Ciskei Leader Shows Support for Federal System**

*MB0111160490 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1234 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SABA—The leader of Ciskei's Council of State, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, said it was naive to think the TBVC [Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda-Ciskei] states are going to fade away or imply an automatic and simple solution to the constitutional future of Ciskei, Transkei and Venda, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Speaking at a conference on the future of the TBVC states at Nwanedi in Venda, Brig. Gqozo said it was wrong to talk about rejoining or reincorporation into South Africa as though the Ciskei was totally independent or divorced from the South African Government.

He said Ciskei has always been tied politically and economically to South Africa. Brig. Gqozo said the people in Ciskei would present their own terms, based on their needs and aspirations, when deciding on the political future of the country.

He said Ciskeians would base their vision on the unique circumstances applicable to Ciskei with originality and commitment which would suit themselves. He said the Ciskei Council of State was at this stage in favour of a regional system as one of the federal states of South Africa.

#### **Harington Returns Following Release From Zimbabwe**

*MB0211111490 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1000 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 2 SABA—South African Odile Harington, convicted of spying against the ANC [African National Congress] in Zimbabwe was safe in South Africa, an NIS [National Intelligence Service] spokesman confirmed on Friday [2 Friday]. “She is here, safe and clear, and a full announcement will be made by the state president's office later today,” said the spokesman.

Ms Harington is believed to have been handed over to South African officials in Harare on Thursday and was immediately brought back to South Africa. Ms Harington served three years of a 25 year sentence for passing on intelligence about the ANC's activities in Zimbabwe.

During her trial she claimed she had been recruited and sent to Zimbabwe in 1986 by a South African security guard named Jeff. Ms Harington was described by her council as “pathetically naive, not a super-spy or Mata Hari”.

She appealed against her 25 year sentence, the maximum possible under Zimbabwean law, and had it commuted to 12 years in 1988 by Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena. He described Ms Harington's treatment at the first trial as vicious, and criticised Mr Justice Sandura for failing to take her torture ordeal in mitigation.

**Indian Opposition Party Official Resigns**

*MB0211075290 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] The chief whip of the opposition National People's Party [NPP] in the Indian House of Parliament, (Yacob Bahit), has quit the party to become an independent.

(Bahit), who has been chief whip of the NPP since 1984, says he quit because he believes it's time for a change. (Bahit's) resignation leaves the NPP under the leadership of Amichand Rajbansi with only eight seats in the 45-member Indian chamber. Rajbansi has declined to comment on the resignation.

**European Investment Office Opens in Johannesburg**

*MB3110192390 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 31 Oct 90*

[Text] An influential European organization in favor of a greater flow of development aid and private investments from European countries to southern Africa opened an

office in Johannesburg today. The International Association for Cooperation and Development in Southern Africa, ACODA, is administered by a council on which 11 of the 12 European Community countries are represented.

The president of ACODA, Mr. Guy Guermeun, said at the official opening that all the members of the council were present or former members of the European Parliament who were working for closer ties between Europe and southern Africa. He said ACODA intended to identify the development and investment projects which have the greatest potential. It would then help to channel European investment and aid funds to southern Africa.

**Further East Asian Reportage on Mandela Visit**

*WA0111182590*

For local reportage on the visit to Malaysia and Brunei by African National Congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela, see the Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore section of the 1 November and subsequent issues of the East Asia DAILY REPORT.

## Angola

### UN Relief Convoy Delayed by UNITA Claim

#### Says 'No Agreement'

*MB0111131090 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] The first convoy of a United Nations emergency relief operation in Angola has been delayed after a spokesman for the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement said no agreement had been reached on safe passage for the convoy.

A spokesman for UNITA's Political Bureau said at UNITA's headquarters at Jamba in eastern Angola that the UN Relief Program representatives and the Angolan Government had not taken the trouble to inform the movement about the details of the implementation of the relief program.

Meanwhile, spokesmen for the UN relief program in Luanda said the details of the relief operations had been spelt out to UNITA in a meeting held with both parties in the Ivory Coast last week. The first convoy of 25 trucks, with 400 tonnes of maize, cereals and vegetable oils, was to have left the port city of Lobito for the interior today.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Durao Barroso, says the next round of Angolan peace talks will focus on the debate to identify political principles acceptable to both the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA. Mr. Barroso said the fifth round of peace talks would look into the question of a future joint national MPLA and UNITA army, and how a cease-fire could be implemented in Angola.

He said he viewed as positive the latest decision of the MPLA Central Committee to allow a multiparty system in the country by the beginning of next year. He said, however, that the question of the multiparty system should be debated with UNITA in the coming peace talks to be held in Lisbon next week.

#### UN Representative Comments

*MB0111201090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] [words indistinct] the first convoy of trucks carrying [words indistinct] for the famine and drought victims, leaves Lobito city for Huambo tomorrow. This was disclosed by Otto Eissien, coordinator of the UN program in Angola, during a news conference in Luanda today. He said the delay was due to technical reasons.

[Begin Eissien recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] As you know, there has been a delay in the relief operation in Angola. This was due to an information received from our headquarters in New

York, stating that the operation had to be suspended until further notice. The suspension came as a result of a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] (?request) for more information. UNITA would then give us the green light to begin the operation.

Today, Mr. Eissien received information from New York, stating that they had contacted UNITA in Jamba [words indistinct] the operation will begin without delay. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

This morning, Mr. Eissien said he spoke to Abdulrahim Farah, UN under secretary general for political questions, who is reported to have received a communique from the UNITA representative in Washington. The communique said it would be inconvenient to begin the relief operation today.

[Begin Eissien recording] A about (?1730) I received a telephone call from Under Secretary General Farah. He told me that he had just received a message from the representative of UNITA, saying that the convoy could not leave today as planned. He said UNITA needed more details about the operation so that it could inform its (?forces) in the field to let the convoy move safely.

Last night at 2000 [1700 GMT] last night, we conveyed this information to UNITA through our colleagues. At present, we are awaiting for a reply from UNITA to know whether they have received this information, and when can the convoy depart.

UNITA wanted to know the number of vehicles involved [words indistinct] the marks displayed on the trucks, [words indistinct] the route the vehicles would follow, the number of people traveling on the convoy, the trip plan, and the frequencies on which we communicate.

I want to add that much of this information had already been passed on to UNITA on 29 October. However, they said they only received the information yesterday. It is difficult for me to interpret the UNITA's message [words indistinct] since they already (?had) the trip plan. We have to accept their good faith. [end recording]

#### Says Operation To Begin 2 Nov

*MB0211070390 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] The humanitarian aid program for drought-affected Angolan people is to begin today. Otto Eissien, UN resident representative in Luanda, has guaranteed that the aid supply column is scheduled to leave Lobito city today for Huambo Province.

Technical reasons which yesterday prevented the start of the aid operation have now been overcome. After receiving guarantees from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel gang, in New York the UN secretary general gave the go-ahead to the operation.



Eissien explained that the Angolan Government has given every guarantee to ensure that the operation will be carried out normally. He said that the United Nations wants as many Angolans involved in the operation as possible because they know the ground.

This aid operation came under threat when the UNITA rebels demanded that the United Nations provide information on the numbers, colors, and markings of its vehicles as well as the quantity of goods carried by the convoy. UNITA also wanted to know the schedule for the trip, the radio frequency to be used by the UN convoy, and the number and nationalities of the men in the convoy. Most of this information had previously been supplied to the UNITA rebel gang.

### UN Postpones Departure of Convoy

MB0211100490 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0900 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] The United Nations has postponed the departure of its first convoy from the port of Lobito in Angola carrying relief supplies to famine-stricken parts of the country.

A UN official said the convoy's safety had not been satisfactorily guaranteed by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The Angolan Government and UNITA agreed earlier to create peace corridors for humanitarian aid to pass through their lines. Under the UN program about 120,000 tons of food is meant to be distributed in nine of Angola's provinces over the next six months. Many thousands of Angolans face starvation as a result of the civil war and drought.

### UNITA Commentary Claims MPLA Diverting Aid

MB0211064490 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern  
and Central Africa 0510 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Commentary: "UNITA's Commitment to the Successful Implementation of the Peace Corridors Plan"]

[Text] Four months have passed since UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi presented his peace corridors proposal in letters sent to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] president; His Excellency George Bush, president of the United States; and His Excellency Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR president. UNITA President Dr. Savimbi's proposal was welcomed by the international community.

The Angolan people are finally witnessing the implementation of the peace corridors plan. Its main aim is to help famine- and drought-affected people in central and southern Angola.

By means of an aid convoy leaving Lobito city for Huambo city, the UN humanitarian operation has

clearly and responsibly demonstrated that the peace corridors plan is being implemented. This is a step forward in our joint efforts to save millions of human lives threatened by famine, death, and drought in central and southern Angola.

The leadership of our glorious UNITA movement in general, and President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi in particular, have always been committed to the successful implementation of the peace corridors plan.

In a UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau communique dated 8 June 1990, President Dr. Jonas Savimbi renewed his proposal for a cease-fire in the Angolan civil war to allow emergency supplies to reach famine- and disease-stricken Angolan people. The UNITA leadership placed the fatherland's interests above any other interests. The UNITA leadership has remained committed to the implementation of the peace corridors plan by mobilizing the international community to help the Angolan people, whether they be in MPLA- or UNITA-controlled areas.

The international community has recognized UNITA's efforts to implement the peace corridors plan. It was within this context that the United Nations established direct contacts with our movement, which is represented at UN Headquarters in New York by Comrade Abel Chibuculuco, to ensure the humanitarian aid convoy's safe passage between Lobito and Huambo and to guarantee that all food and other aid ultimately reach the famine-affected people. The United Nations also contacted UNITA because food aid sent by certain international humanitarian organizations prior to the peace corridors plan was systematically plundered and diverted by the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] Government. Relatives of RPA Government officials were subsequently seen selling this food and other aid goods on the black market. Other foreign aid was diverted to FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] military units.

Furthermore, foreign entities found and reported that the Luanda government made very poor use of humanitarian aid. At the end of his assessment visit to MPLA-controlled areas, (Andrew Matthews), director of the U.S. Office for Natural Disasters Relief Abroad, stated that, quote, the European Community has suspended its food aid to Angola in view of the fact that this food aid was piling up and rotting at Lobito harbor due to incorrect management and logistical procedures, unquote.

While all this was happening, famine was killing people.

In light of these events, UNITA, under the wise leadership of President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, intends to assume its place in history and will do everything in its power to ensure that the UN humanitarian aid operation succeeds in Angola through the implementation of the peace corridors plan. With UNITA's commitment, the

lives of drought-affected Angolan people will be saved by selfless international organizations seeking to help our country.

The implementation of the peace corridors plan will require a more dynamic Angolan peace process. The acceleration of its implementation will allow us to rapidly find correct solutions to the problems arising from the war.

Within this context, UNITA has advanced a very practical timetable that has received the Angolan people's warm support. We must end the conflict this year. We must hold free and fair multiparty elections in 1991. What the Angolan people want most is for the guns to become silent; the conflict to end; peace to be achieved; and national reconstruction to begin.

In response to the Angolan people's wishes, UNITA reiterated in a Central Committee Political Bureau communique dated 30 October 1990 that only the sequence of explicit and reciprocal recognition; signing a cease-fire agreement; establishing an international control mechanism to verify the implementation of the cease-fire; holding free and fair multiparty elections; and forming a national army will ensure lasting peace for Angola.

Angolan people, compatriots: We fought a heroic struggle against Cuban occupation. Through our armed national resistance, we effected political change in our country. We have created conditions for peace and national reconciliation; now have prospects for correcting a historical error, for establishing mutual respect, and for building a vigorous and prosperous nation.

Let us continue to firmly defend our fatherland's interests. We will win if we remain united behind UNITA and faithful to President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Long live peace!

Long live the peace corridors plan!

Long live UNITA!

Long live President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

#### **Dos Santos Receives Zimbabwean Security Minister**

*MB0211101890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Zimbabwean State Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa [title as heard] in Luanda on 1 November.

During an audience held at Luanda's Futungo de Belas ward, the Angolan head of state briefed the Zimbabwean official on the ongoing Angolan peace process. It should be recalled that the visiting Zimbabwean state security minister has already visited Huila and Namibe Provinces.

#### **USSR Official Provides Figures on Trade**

*MB0111095690 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] (Vladimir Simeslov), USSR commercial representative in the People's Republic of Angola, said in Luanda on 31 October that USSR merchandise to our country may reach \$80 million this year, or \$5 million more than last year.

In a press conference granted by USSR trade officials at the Luanda Trade Fair, FILDA-90, yesterday, (Vladimir Simeslov) disclosed that Angola and his country have already signed contracts worth \$300 million this year. He said he hoped more contracts would be signed during and after the Luanda Trade Fair. USSR Pavillion Director (Anatoly Neblinsk) has said that 16 Soviet enterprises will be represented at the fair.

#### **Envoy to Brazil Criticizes U.S. Luanda Policy**

*MB0211094690 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Brazil Francisco Romao de Oliveira e Silva has said that the U.S. Administration insists upon supporting UNITA with the aim of overthrowing the Angolan Government.

The Angolan diplomat said this at a ceremony held by the mayor's office of Sao Paulo city to mark Angola's 15th anniversary of independence on 11 November. Ambassador Francisco de Olivera e Silva categorically rejected allegations by U.S. officials that U.S. national security interests are at stake in Angola. The Angolan ambassador to Brazil also discussed the Angolan Government's plans to establish peace in the country, to introduce a multiparty system, and to implement measures aimed at creating a regulated market economy.

#### **People on Strike in Lucata, Lunda Province**

*MB0111101090 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] The residents of Lucata, in Lunda Province, have been on strike [as heard] for the last five days. Our correspondent in Lunda Province says that strike began when the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] government tried to pay the workers' salaries with so-called old kwanzas it had obtained in the course of the money exchange process.

The people are angry and have promised not to return to work until their salaries are paid in new kwanzas and they are given the conditions to enjoy basic standards of living. It should be noted that the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Government used firearms to disperse a strikers' demonstration last weekend. The number of victims is not known. Some eyewitnesses said they saw some people, mainly women and children,

being taken away by MINSE-DISA [Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola] agents.

### **22 UNITA Exiles Return From Congo, Zaire**

*MB0111152490 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 31 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] A total of 22 former UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] exiles have returned home within the framework of the policy of clemency and national harmonization. They had sought refuge in the People's Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Zaire.

The former UNITA members are now at a center for returnees ran by the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs in Cabinda Province. [passage omitted]

## **Mozambique**

### **South Africa Foreign Minister Meets President**

*MB0111132090 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] A residential complex for members of the South African Trade Mission in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, was opened by the wife of the minister of foreign affairs, Mrs. Helena Botha, this morning. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, our political news staff reports that Mr. Botha has begun talks with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique. The purpose of the talks are not known.

### **Chissano Hails 'Improved' Relations**

*MB0111163490 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique says relations between South Africa [SA] and Mozambique have improved significantly in the past three years. President Chissano said after talks with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, in Maputo that the official commissioning of the South African Trade Mission's residential complex outside the city was an indication of lasting ties between the two countries.

### **Discusses Peace Process**

*MB0211082890 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano said in Maputo yesterday that Mozambique and South Africa are cooperating for the sake of peace and stability in the two countries. Speaking to journalists after the audience he granted to South African Foreign Minister Roelof Pik Botha yesterday, the Mozambican head of state noted that this cooperation was for the good of both countries and of southern Africa as a whole.

Asked about South Africa's role in the ongoing Mozambican peace process, President Joaquim Chissano said that Pretoria, as a party not directly involved in the issue, has been encouraging dialogue between the South African Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. The Mozambican head of state noted that [words indistinct] sides will decide whether more help is needed from any other country, South Africa included.

President Joaquim Alberto Chissano said that the future will be decided on the basis of direct dialogue with the other interested sides. In turn, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said that peace and stability throughout southern Africa is in the interest of both countries. The South African official stressed that his government opposes sabotage to energy installations, roads, and railroads, whether they be in Maputo, Harare, or Pretoria.

It should be recalled that South African Foreign Minister Roelof Pik Botha attended the inauguration of a residential complex for personnel of the South African Trade Mission in Maputo. The complex is comprised of 19 houses and other social facilities.

### **Johannesburg TV Details Visit**

*MB0211083690 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] The security situation in Mozambique and South Africa came under the spotlight yesterday during discussions between the South African foreign minister, Mr. Pik Botha, and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

Mr. Botha was in Maputo to attend the opening of a new housing complex for members of the South African Trade Mission. The complex, called Helena Park after Mr. Botha's wife, is situated along the coast in the suburb of Triumph. Dignitaries from Britain, France, and Switzerland were invited to attend the function. The group was taken on a tour of the complex, which consists of 19 residential units and recreation facilities.

Mrs. Botha addressed the gathering and dedicated Helena Park to the women who served with their husbands in the diplomatic corps. She then unveiled the plaque, declaring the complex officially open. Mr. Botha joined in the ceremonies by planting a fever tree to mark the occasion.

Speaking at a news conference during the day, President Chissano commented on the relationship between South Africa and Mozambique:

[Begin Chissano video recording] You know that what was putting us apart from South Africa was the question of apartheid. So, since the Government of South Africa has embarked on a dialogue with the ANC [African National Congress] and the release of prisoners, lifting of state of emergency, and all other measures which have been taken, it is appropriate for us to come closer to the



South African Government and to the South African people, of course. [end recording]

## Namibia

### 1 Nov Press Review on New Army Chief

MB0111125790

[Editorial report]

#### THE NAMIBIAN

Army Chief Appointment Consolidates SWAPO Ranks—Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 26 October that the decision to appoint Solomon "Jesus" Hawala as chief of the army "sparked a highly emotional controversy" but it "may well have succeeded in consolidating the ranks" of the Namibian Government supporters. "Strategically speaking, in view of mass discontent largely because of a lack of jobs among the main body of SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] support and disillusionment about change which appears slow in coming about, the move will have helped to stave off widespread dissatisfaction about the status quo." Lister also points out that Hawala "may or may not have been responsible for the torture of Namibians in exile. If he was, then he is not the only one, after all he was only one person in a chain of command."

#### TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Objections To New Army Chief Appointment—Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 26 October in its page 2 editorial points out that it has "many objections" against the appointment of Solomon Hawala as the new chief of the army. "His presence in the limelight will serve as a constant reminder of SWAPO's Stalinist past, in an age when history passed judgement on Stalin as a bloodthirsty and common thug. Namibia will pay in foreign assistance, for the stupidity of appointing a man whose past is as well testament in the eyes of the world as that of Hawala."

### Official Announces Infantry Battalion Formed

MB0111151690 Windhoek Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] The Fifth Infantry Battalion of the Namibian Defense Force has been established, and its officers are due to complete their training course on Friday [2 Nov] at Okahandja. Defense Ministry Spokesman Mr. Paul Kanyemba said members of the battalion were recruited during September and include the 600 soldiers at present in Angola guarding military equipment donated to the Namibian government by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

Mr. Kanyemba said after the officers' passing-out parade, units of the battalion will assemble at the

(Oshona) base. He added that the Fifth Battalion will be temporarily deployed at Otavi, where the men will undergo retraining. Mr. Kanyemba, however, could not say when those soldiers in Angola would be joining the rest of the battalion. The battalion's passing-out parade will be attended by President Sam Nujoma.

### National Assembly Tables Three Bills

MB0111152890 Windhoek Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] The Police Bill, Defense Amendment Bill, and the Judges' Remuneration Bill were tabled in the National Assembly today. The Police Bill provides for the establishment, organization, and administration of the Namibian Police Force, as well as for the establishment of a police reserve unit in accordance with conditions prescribed by the inspector general.

According to the Police Bill, the functions of the police force will encompass the maintenance of internal security in the country; the maintenance of law and order; the investigation of any offence or alleged offence; and the prevention of crime.

The Judges' Remuneration Bill provides for an annual salary of R [rand] 185,000 for the chief justice; R181,000 for the judge president; and R175,000 for subsidiary high court judges. According to the bill, any person who holds the position of judge will receive an additional nontaxable allowance of R3,000 annually.

### British Commons Delegation Arrives on Visit

MB0111204090 Windhoek Domestic Service in  
Afrikaans 1900 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Three members of the British House of Commons Committee for External Affairs have arrived in Namibia on a five-day visit to review the British Government's southern African policy.

They will meet President Sam Nujoma, as well as representatives of the government and National Assembly. Their visit is taking place in the light of the political changes which have taken place in South Africa since the committee's last report on the political situation in 1985 and 1986.

## Zambia

### President 'Unhappy' With National Media Bias

MB0111183890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] President Kaunda today came out in support of party and government leaders who have criticized the Zambian press for biased reporting, saying he would ensure that the truth is published. The president, who

was addressing reporters at a news conference at State House this morning, said he is unhappy with the distortion of events by the national media. He warned that he would continue to reorganize the media to ensure that the truth reaches the people.

He said THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA and the SUNDAY TIMES, which are owned by UNIP [United National Independence Party], and the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL and the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation, owned by the government, will soon receive terms of reference on how to operate under a multiparty system.

Meanwhile, Comrade Kaunda has said that he is studying an appeal from expelled students of the Copperbelt University. The president, who is chancellor of the University of Zambia, disclosed this when he answered questions on the fate of the expelled students during a news conference at State House. The students involved had written to President Kaunda to consider their plight in a spirit of reconciliation as chancellor of the university.

#### **Masheke Urges Zimbabwe Group To Address Poverty**

*MB0111184490 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] Prime Minister Malimba Masheke has charged the Zambia-Zimbabwe Joint Permanent Commission to work for practical solutions to problems facing the poor. Comrade Mansheke said in Lusaka today that the joint commission should address the problems of poverty to uplift the welfare of the needy.

The prime minister, who was speaking when the Zimbabwean minister of industry and commerce, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, called on him, said the Zambian and Zimbabwean leadership should not concentrate on lip service, but practical ideas that would stimulate development through coordinated efforts. Comrade Kangai also later told the prime minister that the commission was working flat out to balance trade benefits between the two countries.

## **Zimbabwe**

#### **South African Imprisoned for 'Spying' Released**

*MB0211050890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0346 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SAPA—South African [SA] Odile Harington, convicted of spying in Zimbabwe, has been released. She was handed to South African officials in Harare on Thursday [1 November], sources in the city confirmed, and flown home within hours.

Ms Harington, 29, spent about 6 and a half years in jail for passing on intelligence about the African National Congress. She was jailed by the high court in Harare for 27 years. It is understood her sudden freeing follows years of exhaustive behind-the-scenes missions and efforts by SA officials through various channels.

Probably the most important recent development was the cessation on September 6 of broadcasts by Radio Truth from South African territory. It beamed propaganda regarded as destabilising to Zimbabwe. No confirmation of Ms Harington's release could be obtained in Pretoria on Thursday night.

#### **University Students Boycott Classes, Burn Rooms**

*MB0111131890 Maputo in English to Southern Africa  
1100 GMT 1 Nov 90*

[Text] The Council of the University of Zimbabwe has said that it will support its staff and students in an attempt to negotiate with the authorities to prevent the introduction of a proposed new law providing for greater control over university affairs.

The council has endorsed a call for a 12-man committee to be formed to negotiate with the Zimbabwean Government on the problem. The university students have been boycotting classes and have set fire to some classrooms in protest against the proposed law.

## Burkina Faso

### Compaore Speaks on Armed Forces Anniversary

AB0111201290 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Excerpts] The People's Armed Forces of Burkina Faso are celebrating their 30th anniversary today. A large military parade and decoration ceremony took place this morning in Ouagadougou. Over to you, Arouna Bande.

[Bande] The military ceremony began this morning on the Revolution Boulevard in the presence of the head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore. In addition to the large number of militants and various authorities present to see the parade, one could note the presence of army chiefs of staff from such friendly countries as Benin, Mali, Niger, Libya, and Togo. Before the parade, some militants were decorated. [passage omitted]

In commemoration of the 30th anniversary celebration of the Burkinabe People's Armed Forces, the head of state, Capt. Blaise Compaore addressed the nation. Give us the main points of this message, Koudaogo Sawadogo:

[Sawadogo] Capt. Blaise Compaore stressed that the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Armed Forces marks the union of the Army and the people and the willingness to make progress in dignity and honor. In his address, the head of state traced the itinerary of the Army from its creation in 1960 to 4 August 1983. In 23 years, Capt. Blaise Compaore stressed, the Army was the crossroads where the society's contradictions at the time were crystallized. Owing to this situation, the Army was faced with a multitude of problems. The consequences were that it entertained close ties with the then neocolonialist state.

In such a situation, the role and place of the Army in the society had to be defined. This was done on 4 August 1983. For Capt. Blaise Compaore, it was with more enthusiastic patriotism that the elements of the Army sided with the people who rose up in order to lay the basis for a new democratic and revolutionary order. Beginning with the rejection of the former order within the Army, Capt. Blaise Compaore said, a vast restructuring and reorganization work enabled the People's Armed Forces to fulfill their missions which are henceforth to defend the integrity of the national territory, defend the revolutionary order against external and internal aggressions, and increase participation in production and political training of armed activists; that is training the people.

The great democratization of the revolutionary process, the path that the Burkinabe people chose when the Popular Front assumed power, was extended to the Army. This resulted in a better organization of the military administration, better discipline within the ranks of the troops, and reinforced authority within the ranks of the military command. [passage omitted]

Our People's Army must broaden its actions in the political field by actively participating in the discussions on the country's political future. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Armed Forces, Capt. Blaise Compaore invited all the component parts of the Army to cultivate within their units the spirit of sacrifice, selflessness, solidarity, and oneness with the people in the struggle for democracy and development.

Lastly, Capt. Blaise Compaore congratulated and encouraged the military command for its dynamism and constant availability, while reminding officers, junior officers, and recruits that they are the pride and recovered dignity of Burkina Faso. On behalf of the Popular Front, he congratulated them for their relentless sacrifice and revolutionary commitment.

## Liberia

### Taylor Reacts to Babangida, Discusses Situation

AB0111183090 London BBC World Service  
in English 1709 GMT 1 Nov 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] To say that not much love is lost between Charles Taylor, leader of the Patriotic Front rebels in Liberia, and President Babangida of Nigeria will be putting it mildly. Charles Taylor has persistently attacked the presence of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Liberia, has rejected the interim government set up by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and the cease-fire agreement signed in Banjul last week. He also refused to go to the ECOWAS meeting in Bamako and said ECOWAS should meet him in territory that he holds in Liberia. Well yesterday President Babangida defended the role of ECOMOG and described Charles Taylor as being arrogantly intransigent in spite of appeals for reason, political sanity, and peace. Well Charles Taylor called us up this afternoon, and Robin White asked him what he made of President Babangida's allegations. Were they at all justified?

[Begin recording] [Taylor] None whatsoever. I think there is a degree of arrogance on his part by thinking that he can just subdue the people of this country. I regret the statement of President Babangida and I think it is about time that instead of him trying to justify killing Liberians, he should be trying to pull his troops out of here and help us to reconstruct this country which he has an obligation to do because he has destroyed it.

[White] You have recently called him a black Hitler. His language here in comparison seems rather cool and calm.

[Taylor] Well how else do you describe a powerful black African country as Nigeria with oil money that has chosen, instead of buying food and medicine to help the Liberian people, has chosen to use Alpha jets and sea-carrier jumbo jets to bomb innocent people and destroy this country? I mean how else do you describe this?

[White] You say you are not being intransigent and yet you are now insisting that you are only prepared to have peace talks in areas of Liberia controlled by you now, you know. Is not that ridiculous to insist on that? Nobody is going to come and hold peace talks inside areas controlled by you.

[Taylor] I am prepared to continue the cease-fire in this country, okay? So you know the whole question here, I think, is not that I want peace talks to be held here. I was invited to Bamako to meet a contact group of the Mediation Committee. This is an insult to me so I have invited that group, that does not know what is happening on the ground in Liberia, to come here and meet with me and the Liberian people and see first, and not from away in Banjul, what the situation is in the country.

[White] But are you not setting down conditions which you know perfectly well no one will fulfill?

[Taylor] Robin, why should a government be appointed in The Gambia and some committee invite me as president of this nation to go to Bamako only to see a contact group?

[Robin] But Mr. Taylor, while you are standing on your own importance, people are dying in thousands!

[Taylor] If somebody wants me to surrender this government to Amos Sawyer or any other government that is appointed in Banjul—which is in fact what they want—this war will never stop.

[White] Why not?

[Taylor] Because we did not fight this war to turn it over to anybody else.

[White] You have been talking about ECOMOG planes as bombing your areas. Just what has been going on?

[Taylor] They are bombing; they are killing people. The destruction is visible, and there is no moral justification for Nigeria doing this, and I am not sure of how long I can continue to accept Nigerian airplanes taking off out of Sierra Leone. I may just have to put a stop to it!

[White] How would you do that?

[Taylor] Well it is anybody's guess, but I have had enough of the federal union government permitting Nigerian aircraft to come out and kill my people. I am saying that planes are taking off from bases at the international airport in Freetown, at the end of the runway, that leave and come and blow Liberian babies, women, and old people away, and my patience has run out in Momoh permitting this to happen from his territory.

[White] But how exactly do you propose to stop it?

[Taylor] It is anybody's guess. Maybe Momoh does not know, but he will soon find out.

[White] I mean are you suggesting you will go and attack Sierra Leone yourself?

[Taylor] That is not what I am saying, but it is for Momoh to determine.

[White] Would you accept that over the last couple of weeks you have had to surrender some territory?

[Taylor] Oh yes. We declared a cease-fire and have refused to fight, but because of the continuous aggression now we have had to take on a more offensive posture. Yes I concede that we did not fight and we did lose some territory, but I can assure you that we will gain it back. Because they want this fight to continue, now we are going to remove ourselves from a defensive posture to an offensive posture again. [end recording]

### **ECOMOG Soldiers Wounded in Explosions**

*AB0111202490 Paris AFP in French 1736 GMT  
1 Nov 90*

[Text] Freetown, 1 Nov (AFP)—Ten soldiers of the West African intervention force in Liberia, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], were in critical condition today in a military hospital near Freetown, military sources told AFP. According to these sources, soldiers who have been seriously injured were transported on a Nigerian Army helicopter yesterday to Freetown after they had been affected by "explosions following a series of ECOMOG bombardments of Charles Taylor's rebels' positions" in Liberia. "Nearly 40 other ECOMOG soldiers received slight injuries, the sources added, without specifying the exact place where the incidents occurred.

Last night the ECOMOG commander in chief, Joshua Dogonyaro, met with members of the interim government, including the designated president, Professor Amos Sawyer, according to sources close to this government set up in the Sierra Leonean capital. "Dogonyaro briefed the officials on the military situation in Monrovia, and they discussed the eventual departure of the government for the Liberian capital," the sources said. "We are waiting for the green light from ECOMOG" to go to Monrovia, according to Baccus Matthews, foreign affairs minister of the interim government.

Moreover, three members of Doctors Without Borders (MSF-Belgium) left Freetown today for Monrovia. According to the coordinator of MSF-Belgium in Freetown, Koorosh Raffii, his organization has already delivered two ship loads of supplies to Monrovia. The ships brought 150 metric tons of local rice and 900 metric tons of other food.



## Niger

### Labor Union Warned Against Holding Meeting

AB3110123690 Niamey Domestic Service in French  
1200 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] As promised during the last televised debate, the minister of civil service and labor has, since yesterday, sent a letter reminding the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger, USTN, of the illegal nature of the meeting of information and sensitization that it plans to hold today and tomorrow at ministries and parastatals. In this regard, the minister of civil service observed that the provisions of the labor code, notably Articles 164 from paragraph 296 to 298, recognize personnel delegates as the only people who have the right to organize meetings and communicate with workers in order to inform them of the general working conditions in their work places.

Furthermore, the minister drew the attention of USTN to the fact that the exercise of labor rights, clearly recognized by ILO Conventions 87 and 98, and Articles 7 and 9 of the interprofessional collective bargaining agreement, should, in no case, lead to public disorder inasmuch as the related prerogatives are exercised in the strict respect of existing regulations. Considering these measures, union meetings must take place at an appropriate venue—in this case the Labor Exchange—and after regular work hours. In conclusion, the minister of civil service called on USTN to abide by the above-mentioned statutory, legislative, and conventional provisions.

## Nigeria

### Minister on Liberia, EEC, Indian Aircraft

AB0111160090 Dakar PANA in English 1500 GMT  
1 Nov 90

[Text] Abuja (Nigeria), 1 Nov. (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria's minister of external affairs, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, has stressed the need for unity of action and cooperation in resolving the Liberian crisis. Nwachukwu, who made the call on Tuesday in Abuja during separate audiences with the high commissioner of Ghana and the ambassador of Ivory Coast, stated that Nigeria had no territorial ambitions but was only rendering the necessary selfless service to enable Liberia [to] achieve its economic potential in peace and freedom. The minister met the two envoys as part of collective and separate meetings with Lagos-based heads of diplomatic missions.

Nwachukwu also made a general reminder to all foreign envoys in Nigeria to alert their respective governments on the Federal Government's decision to relocate their missions from Lagos to Abuja. He called for understanding by the countries represented by the envoys on the debt burden of developing countries and urged them to increase their investments in Nigeria.

Recalling the amicable manner in which the issue of an Indian aircraft by Nigeria sometime ago was resolved, the minister urged the Indian Government to reciprocate by immediately releasing the Nigerian ship seized on the grounds of indebtedness to an Indian private company.

Retired Gen. Nwachukwu allayed the fears of some EEC ambassadors over protectionism in Nigeria, pointing out that Nigeria was a signatory to a multilateral agreement to protect foreign investment. He, however, added that "if there is need for bilateral agreement on this same issue, Nigeria is not averse to taking that decision." The minister also expressed concern over the humiliation some Nigerian nationals suffered when entering EEC countries due to suggestion that they were drug traffickers. Nwachukwu stressed that Nigeria was a large country and that the consequences of the misdemeanour of a few individuals should not be visited on all Nigerian travellers.

The envoys expressed support for the Federal Government's decision to move its foreign office to Abuja and promised to gear efforts on their arrangements to move to the new capital.

### Army Officers Meet Togolese Counterparts

AB3110203690 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Top military officers from Nigeria and Togo today held talks in Lagos on a number of issues of common interest. The Nigerian team was led by the minister of defense, General Ibrahim Abacha while the deputy commander of the Togolese Armed Forces and minister of security, General Yao Amegi, headed his country's delegation. Other Nigerian officers at the talks were the chief of Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Murtala Nyako; the commanding general of Nigerian Intelligence Agency, Colonel Halilu Akilu; and the director of Army training and operations, Major General (Ishaya Bakuche). The meeting is a followup to President Gnassingbe Eyadema's visit to Nigeria two weeks ago.

### Paper Calls For NPFL-ECOWAS Cooperation

AB0111164090 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 1 Nov 90

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the caption, NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and the Liberian Crisis, the VANGUARD calls on the National Patriotic Front for the liberation of Liberia to (?give) up its intransigence and accept the peace proposal being made by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. That the NPFL has refused to make use of the various meetings in the past, the paper notes, is frustrating. It also calls for more creative work on the composition of the interim government probably by including some Nigerians approved by the various factions.

**END OF**

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